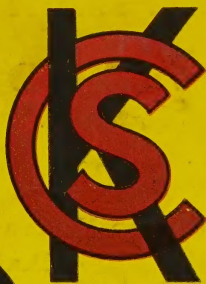


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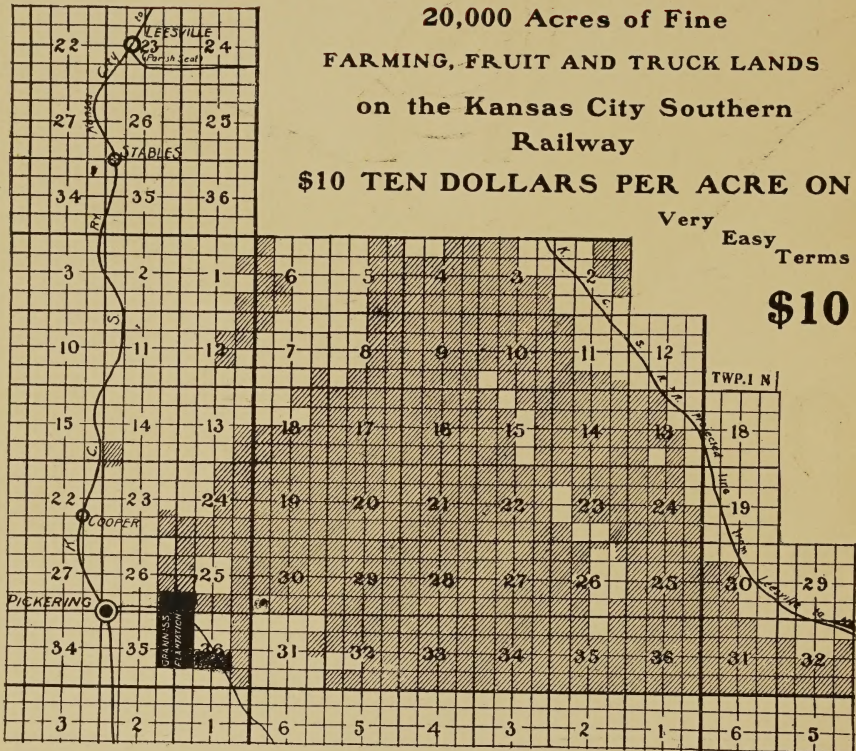
CURRENT EVENTS

AN AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA,
LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Granniss Plantation Colony, Pickering, Vernon Parish, La.



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PICKERING, LOUISIANA

The ideal location for the greatest commercial fruit and truck growing colony in the United States, where we have a magnificent solid tract of cut-over timber land of 20,000 acres, and A **DEMONSTRATION FARM OF 240 ACRES** half a mile from the railroad depot, showing what a conscientious farmer, fruit grower or truck raiser can do on these lands. We have here a rich soil, a most excellent climate, good water, abundant pasturage, the best home market to be found anywhere, abundant rainfall, and a long growing season, permitting the growing of three or four crops on the same land the same year, the best location for extra early truck, like Irish Potatoes, Onions, Melons, Cantaloupes, Tomatoes, Asparagus, etc., which can be grown in car load lots, and for Berries, Peaches, Figs, Satsuma Oranges, Fancy Pecans, Walnuts, all of them among the earliest in the market.

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Of Fruit, Vegetable and Farm Lands from adjoining the town of GILLHAM to four miles out. From five and ten acre lots up to one hundred and sixty acres. Prices from

\$2.00 TO \$10.00 PER ACRE

No better opportunity could be offered to a man with limited capital.

GILLHAM REAL ESTATE COMPANY

Gillham, Sevier County, Arkansas

A. OSWALD

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BEFORE LOCATING INVESTIGATE
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When writing to advertisers please mention CURRENT EVENTS.

Are you Looking for a Location to Engage in Diversified Farming?

COME TO
MERWIN, Bates Co., MO.



LOCATED in the northwest corner of the county, 58 miles south of Kansas City on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railroad.

We have a population of 350, two churches and an excellent graded school.

An excellent country for diversified farming.

We can raise 50 bushels of corn per acre.

“ “ “ 30 “ “ wheat per acre.

“ “ “ 50 “ “ oats “ “

“ “ “ 3 tons “ clover “ “

“ “ “ 2 “ “ timothy “ “

Within the last year or two great interest has been taken in the poultry and dairy business, which has proven very profitable.

An abundance of pure water gotten at from 15 to 20 feet.

As we are only 58 miles from Kansas City, we can keep in close touch with the markets, making this a very desirable country in which to locate. You can purchase land from \$20 to \$75 per acre.

Come down and see us, or write to us for further information.

BANK OF MERWIN, Bankers

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MERWIN PRODUCE CO., Wholesale Produce

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MERWIN HOTEL, R. R. Eating House

Many, Louisiana

Sabine Parish

OFFERS extraordinary inducements for the industrious farmer.

We have land that will produce good paying crops of corn, clover, alfalfa and all kinds of vegetables. We can raise two crops of potatoes each year. Early apples, peaches, pears, figs and grapes yield abundantly.

Stock raising is very profitable; cattle, sheep and hogs fatten in the woods without feeding. A good country for early truck gardening; vegetables grow in the gardens the year around; early Irish potatoes and tomatoes are paying crops.

We have a very healthy climate, altitude as high as some points in Missouri. We have no such thing as yellow fever.

We have good R. R. facilities, on the main line of the K. C. S. Ry. from Kansas City to Port Arthur, Texas, 75 miles south of Shreveport, La., where we have direct R. R. connection to New Orleans in the South, and St. Louis, Chicago and all points North and East.

When you start on your home-seeking trip this fall, buy your ticket to Many, La., and you will never regret it.

Terms and prices of our land are very reasonable.

For further information write to

Retail Merchants Ass'n,
D. E. So. Relle, Jr., Sec'y.

A MORET BATES CO. MISSOURI

Amoret is one of the promising towns on the Kansas City Southern Railroad, 68 miles south of Kansas City, one of the best markets in the Great West. Amoret has excellent train service—two good passenger trains and local freight each way daily.

We have a fine farming country—rolling prairie with plenty water and wood and coal to spare; some stone for building. Our land is fertile and adapted to tame grass, clover, corn, wheat and fruit—a good, fair country. Come and look it over.

Amoret has a grain elevator and feed exchange. One of the most prominent features of the country is fruit. The Darby Fruit Farm of over 800 acres has 540 acres of winter apples now in bearing, 5 acres peaches, 5 acres grapes of various kinds, 5 acres cherries and plums.

Amoret has two churches, a good graded school, a bank, three general stores, a hardware and implement house, a furniture and undertaking store, two drug stores, lumber yard and barber shop, livery stable, blacksmith shop and hotel. All lines of work fairly well represented and command a good trade from the adjacent country. Local capitalists have formed a company and are manufacturing cement blocks for building purposes. Several buildings to be put up this season.

The town is surrounded by fine farms which are adapted to the growing of all kinds crops. Our soil, temperate climate, and copious rainfall assure good crops corn, wheat, oats, flax, sorghum, millet, bluegrass, timothy, clover, etc., and vegetables of all kinds, while our warm dry winters and convenience to good markets make stock raising very profitable. The mildness of the winters makes the stock feed question of very little importance, as farmers generally keep their stock through the winter on hay and straw, with very little grain. Most hay sold goes South.

This land is all close to railroad. We can sell you good farms from \$30 an acre up, according to location and improvements. Why pay \$75 to \$100 an acre in Iowa and Illinois, when these farms will increase much more in value? If you expect to locate in this country, you will never have a better opportunity. Those who buy now will find they have made a good investment, either in a home, or as a speculation. It is useless for us to give prices, as prices are governed by the demand—and the demand is increasing. We are here to sell to all who may come, but not to misrepresent for the commission we may get out of selling a farm. If you want to get a good farm for less than it is worth, write to me stating what you want, and the payments you want to make! Better still, take the first train, and see for yourself what can be done with so little money. If you will come down and look at the country, will guarantee you say it is much better than expected—you will be surprised.

Immigration is Southwest—coming from the North to get away from the cold winters, and East and North from high priced land. We have started in on a permanent era of higher prices. Land must and will advance accordingly in this part of the country. Come and see whether we have told you the truth or not. Come to Amoret, and we will show you our list of bargains free of charge.

A better climate than ours may exist somewhere, but it has never yet been discovered. It is not as hot in summer as in the East, nor is it as cold in winter as it is in many places much farther south. We are entirely free from those sultry, debilitating hot nights so common in Northern states in summer. Our people are highly moral, as a class industrious, prosperous and contented, generous, hospitable and sociable; not living wholly for themselves, but willing to make sacrifices to better the condition of others or administer to their necessities.

This is a stockman's paradise, an ideal stock country. No other country on earth can raise better horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs than we in Southwest Missouri. Hogs are very healthy. In Iowa and Illinois, cholera kills the hogs and loses money for the farmer.

Southwest Missouri is a fruit country; apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, grapes, currants and berries of all kinds grow as nowhere else, to great size and exquisite flavor. Fruit raising is profitable, as there is ever a good market for all kinds fruit.

C. H. Hutchins, Amoret, Bates Co., Mo.

References: Bank of Amoret; Farmers Bank, Butler, Mo.; S. G. Warner, Gen. Pass. Agt., Kansas City Southern Railway, Kansas City, Mo.

When writing to advertisers please mention CURRENT EVENTS.

Amsterdam, Bates Co., Missouri

Is in the center of a rich farming country where you can raise corn, wheat, oats, timothy and clover.

Fruits of all kinds yield abundantly. Excellent country for stock feeding. Poultry and dairying are receiving considerable attention and have proven very profitable.

The very best of water can be secured at a depth of twenty feet. Coal underlies all the land, a number of shafts sunken, which makes us cheap fuel. Numerous farmers have gas wells, piped, giving them light and fuel for their homes. We have a large deposit of limestone, suitable for cement, also shale for brick. An unequaled opportunity for these two industries.

Climate is very healthful. We have a growing town of 650 population, located in the western part of the county, on the main line of the K. C. S. Railway, 62 miles south of Kansas City. Methodist and Baptist churches, graded school, fraternal organizations, substantially represented. In fact we have a good town to live in, in a country that can't be beat for diversified farming.

If you are looking for a location for farming where you can buy land from \$30 to \$75 per acre, we have what you want.

Write to any of us for further information, or, better still, come and see us.

Bank of Amsterdam, C. A. Emerson, Cashier.

"Amsterdam Enterprise," R. O. Howard, Editor.

Cash Department Store, General Merchandise.

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Graham & Sons, General Merchandise.

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C. E. Barron, Grain Dealer.

Hawkins Hotel.

Cleveland, CASS CO., Missouri

IS on the main line of the K. C. S. Ry., 39 miles south of Kansas City, Mo.

We have a good substantial town of 250 population, good schools—3-year high school course—\$5,000 brick school building—two churches—Christian and Methodist.

Natural gas in town.

We are located in the center of the richest agricultural country in Western Missouri.

We raise 40 to 60 bushels of corn to the acre, and about two tons of clover and timothy to the acre.

This is the ideal stock country, as we have one of the best markets in the world within 39 miles of us.

Plenty of good water by going 10 to 30 feet.

All kinds of fruits grow very prolific.

Land sells for from \$50 to \$80 per acre.

An excellent point for dairying.

We have lots more to tell you. Write to us for further information.

BANK OF CLEVELAND	-	-	Bankers
GEO. M. GALLOP	-	-	Dry Goods
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STRAWBERRY COUNTRY

LANAGAN, McDonald Co., MISSOURI

ARE you working yourself to death trying to pay off the mortgage on your farm, and by the time you are free you will be ready to die?

Come to **Lanagan** and let us show you 10 acres that can be set out in strawberries, that will net you, from the second year, \$100.00 per acre, per year.

This is no experiment. It is being done every year by dozens of farmers, who have given up general farming to engage in the raising of small fruits. Not as much labor as 40 acres of corn and easily four (4) times the income.

We have a town of about 200 population, good schools, church, etc. Healthy climate, free from malaria. **Excellent spring water.** We are 195 miles south of Kansas City on the main line of the K. C. S. Ry. This is the railroad station for the county seat—5 miles east.

You can purchase land here in tracts of from 5 acres upwards at prices and terms to suit all:

This is **the** country for the man of small means.

We would like to show you. If you can't come down, write to any of us.

GEO. TATUM & CO.	-	General Merchandise
J. C. SLANKARD	-	P. M.
W. W. TRACY	-	Gen'l Mdse and Real Estate
C. C. KENNADY	-	Farmer

NEOSHO, MISSOURI.

"SPRING CITY."

Population 4,500. Altitude 1100 feet.

The gateway to the **timber** region of Arkansas,

The **farming** region of Oklahoma,

The **mineral** region of Missouri and the **center** of the **wheat, corn, hay, strawberry, and apple** belt of **Southwest Missouri**.

Three lines of railroads, main line of Frisco between St. Louis and Texas, Kansas City Southern, and Missouri & North Arkansas. The latter road just under completion between Neosho and Helena, Arkansas, making our shipping facilities the best.

The lead and zinc mining camps are the best markets for garden farming.

A good jobbing point. There are five jobbing houses at present and others are wanted.

Tonnage in and out of Neosho 1907 was over 3,500 carloads, besides 1,500 carloads of local shipments.

All modern improvements. Best of schools; 22 teachers. City water, lights, 'phones, paved streets, granite walks, seven fine springs. Everything to make a "live one" happy.

Come and see or write for further information to

RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION
or COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Strawberry Culture at Anderson, Mo.

W. J. CHAMBLISS

The soils of Southwest Missouri are good for many things and general farming operations are carried on as successfully here as anywhere else. Certain special crops, however, yield better results in certain localities than elsewhere, and one of these is the strawberry crop at Anderson in McDonald County.

For three years past the writer has been familiarizing himself with all matters bearing upon the subject of berry growing along the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway; was here at Anderson before, during and after the picking season of 1908; is thoroughly familiar with the operations of this Berry Growers' Association since its organization five years ago, and has taken nothing from hearsay. He knows nearly every one of the 100 members of the association; the number of acres each has planted; the number of crates of berries each has picked and marketed; the cost of growing, picking and marketing, and the gross and net moneys received by each. These are matters of record on the books of the association, so do not call in question the truth of any statement.

The value of the strawberry crop of Anderson, Mo., for the season of 1908, was \$33,800. The average receipts per acre for 1908 were \$161.25.

The average price per crate, 1908, was \$2.15.

The top price per crate (earliest shipments), \$2.75.

Top receipts per acre, \$432.00.

Many growers received per acre, \$300.00.

Fourteen acres brought Sellers Bros., \$5,148.

Five years ago the Berry Growers' Association of Anderson, Mo., was organized. Prior to that event, such of the people as grew berries

did it as individuals, each finding his market as best he could, and each shipping in small and separate lots by express. Even then it was profitable.

But realizing the advantages to be gained from co-operation, the few growers got together and organized an association for their mutual benefit, and elected an active, competent secretary, with instructions to act for the best interests of all. From some dozen members the association grew, until to-day its membership numbers 100. To secure a uniform shipment the splendid Aroma berry was adopted. Crates are now ordered in wholesale lots, thus getting a very low price. Instead of the expensive express shipment, fast refrigerator freights carry the berries to market, thereby making a big saving for profits. Every evening during the picking season the special berry train gets into Anderson by eight o'clock from points further south, picks up our cars and rushes them into the Northern cities. The market has been so canvassed that to-day cars are not "consigned" to commission houses, but on the other hand these houses send their agents to Anderson, who remain here during the season, bidding for the output each day, and paying SPOT CASH for each car at the depot. No transportation charges, no commissions to pay! This season an average of three cars a day left Anderson for nine days, and an average of \$3,775, in cash, per day, was left with the secretary for the benefit of members of the association.

The acreage in berries increased slowly, being but 96 acres the fourth year, that is, 1907, but it netted the growers \$17,000.00, or almost



Berry Pickers lined up for a day's work.

\$177 per acre. In 1908, the acreage of bearing plants had jumped to a little over 200 acres, and netted growers, in round numbers, \$34,000, or \$170 per acre. But for a killing frost the night of May 7, but a few days before picking commenced, the net returns would certainly have been in the neighborhood of \$45,000, or almost \$225 per acre. There is no doubt about the amount of damage done by frost.

This spring at least 100 acres more have been set, and will be bearing the season of 1909. This increase means much to the association, assuring a still lower cost for crates, a lower freight rate, and, what is of more importance, a larger number of active, competing buyers. Ten cars a day is a bigger attraction to the market than five. Anderson cannot call itself a big berry center yet; but it is safe to predict that four years from now the acreage in berries will have reached the 800 mark, when she will surely be "some punkins" in the berry world.

So much in brief as to the beginning of the industry and the organization and workings of the association. Now, let's get down to some facts and figures which will be presented in order as the several questions presented at the outset are considered.

1. Is the growing of strawberries for the market profitable?

Notwithstanding heavy loss from frost, I will take the figures from the 1908 season as a basis. The books of the association show as follows.

Total number crates shipped.....	15,674
Total net returns.....	\$33,748
Average price per crate.....	\$2.15
Total acreage, about.....	200
Average number crates per acre.....	78

Sixty cents fully covers the cost of crate, picking, crating and delivery of one crate at depot in Anderson. Cost of plants as fixed, \$1.50 per thousand, 3,300 to the acre.

Based upon above figures, we have this table.

Expense per acre:	
Preparing ground.....	\$ 2.00
Cost of plants.....	4.95
Cultivation (estimated).....	6.00
75 crates at 13 cents.....	9.75
Picking, handling, hauling, etc.....	35.25

Total.....	\$ 57.95
Received from 75 crates at \$2.15.....	161.25

Actual net profit per acre.....\$103.30

This is figuring your labor in on a cash basis. Cost for the second and third year (three years the life of a patch) is at least \$7 an acre less. Charge nothing for your labor and the cash outlay is much reduced.

Bear in mind, please, that in the table, I have used figures showing a very low AVERAGE number of crates per acre, for the frost played the mischief. Then, there are good, bad and indifferent patches; good, bad and indifferent growers. It is up to the grower to make his own class. Now the man who works with his head as well as his hands is the man who beats the average all to pieces. For instance: Sellers Brothers shipped 2,583 crates from 14 acres, or 184 crates per acre, receiving \$368 per acre; John Elliff shipped 416 crates from three acres, or 138 crates per acre, netting

\$289 per acre; Eppard & Son shipped 667 crates from three and one-half acres, or 190 crates per acre. T. E. Bell's six acres brought him \$230 per acre; W. Ed. Roark's five acres cleaned up \$214 per acre; Jack Sellers received \$1,104 from five acres, or \$221 per acre. Chapman Brothers received \$1,547 from nine acres, or \$172 per acre. Frost hurt this patch.

And these can be multiplied, but are enough to show you that it is up to the grower whether he makes his patch net him \$100, \$200, or \$300 per acre. Get in the high class. Work and careful attention to business will put you there.

But for a very unusual and killing frost on the night of May 7, just one week before picking commenced, the crop would have been twice as great, and receipts and profits very materially larger. Many patches were damaged fully one-half, some even three-fourths. J. E. Campbell and George Cannon, from three acres picked 211 crates, receiving \$444. But for the frost they would have picked 500 crates. T. J. Holloway, from nine acres had but 715 crates, receiving \$1,577.00, when he should have had at least 1,600 crates. N. W. Roark, with a big patch also suffered heavily from effect of frost. All of the patches were damaged, but these and others, suffering as they did so heavily, brought the AVERAGE down materially. And still the receipts per acre averaged \$161.25.

2. Is berry growing more profitable than general farming?

In the light of such figures as appear above, there can be but one answer. Take the best 160 acre valley farm you can find; put every acre to corn, wheat, oats, clover and such other crops as you may; harvest 40 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of corn, three ton of clover, and so on. Sell wheat at \$1, corn at 75 cents, clover at \$10; or feed stock and sell them and you can make from \$35 to \$40 an acre. Now, that is the best you can do, even giving you top figures on yield and price, and yet the ordinary AVERAGE on berries is four times as much. The truth is, and you know it, that if you make \$15 an acre on the farm you are "going some." While the better class of berry growers receive \$200, \$300, and \$400 per acre.

But your berries, while the most important, is not your only source of income. This is a great cowpea, clover and grass country, and you will have your poultry, your hogs and cows. Poultry is a big paying business down here where they thrive best, and hogs like Topsy, just "growed." Oh, you will be able to buy the other fellow's corn all right, and then have time to go fishing while he sweats in the harvest fields.

3. Does berry growing require much cash outlay or the exercise of special knowledge and ability?

You can get the best of berry land here at from \$8 to \$30 an acre, in any size tract and on easy terms. Native lumber, either board or dimension stuff, is to be had at \$10 to \$12 per thousand feet, and pine finishing lumber at \$25 to \$30 per thousand. In this climate you do not need much of a house, so far as weather is concerned, and you can erect a GOOD three or four room house out of native lumber for \$150 to \$200. Figure it out for yourself at say \$11 a thousand. With cheap land and lumber

the outlay for the home is small. Of course, there must be implements, one or two horses, a cow, sows, poultry, etc. If you are willing to commence on a modest scale, live a little hard for a year or two, it will take but a few dollars, ALL TOLD, to start in fine shape. Then any man with ordinary common-sense can set out berry plants and plow and hoe them, as it requires absolutely no more special knowledge than setting and tending cabbage plants. They are set in check rows, three feet eight inches each way, are plowed both ways ONCE and after beginning to run are plowed but one way. The oftener plowed the better. But little hoeing is necessary where a good job of plowing is done. The patch is not cultivated from early fall till after the crop is picked in May. With the crop marketed you plow, harrow once, and hoe two or three times, during the summer, and that is all for each year of the bearing life of the plant, or three years. The picking is done principally by children, and the grower does the bossing and heavy "standing around." Oh, it's easy enough, and how it pays!

4. What are the future prospects for the growing of berries considered from a profit-producing point of view?

The section of country having a combination of soil and climate suitable for the perfect growing of the berry, is very limited; the United States is a very big and ever-growing country, hence there is absolutely no danger of overproduction, and the business must of necessity get to be a better paying one, as the wealth and number of consumers increase. When you stop and consider that a town like Kansas City will consume daily more than twice the present output of berries from Anderson, you get some idea of relative supply and demand. Oftentimes the association secretary had two and three times the number of cars ordered than he could supply. I remember one Saturday in particular when he shipped three cars, which sold spot cash for \$4,410. He had telegraphic orders for seven cars more. Over done! Why, we are just starting. Not until we can boast 800 or 1,000 acres in bearing plants can we claim to be much of a berry center. But that day is coming and not so far distant. Mark the prediction—four years hence Anderson, now with a population of 700, will number 3,000. Berries made the rich and populous towns of Neosho, Siloam Springs, etc. Berries sent the price of lands up at those places beyond the reach of the average homeseeker, and berries will most surely do likewise for Anderson and the lands around here.

Again, as the acreage in berries increases the association becomes correspondingly stronger and of more importance. Crates bought in big lots come cheaper; berries shipped in big bulk get lower rates; fifteen cars a day will attract more competing buyers than will three or four. I can't see how there can be otherwise than a bettering of all conditions with each succeeding year.

5. Has the land around Anderson a soil best adapted to the growing of berries?

This is best answered by stating that this season, when we were receiving \$2.75 per crate cash at depot at Anderson, the berries at other points north and south of us were only bring-

ing \$2.00 to \$2.25. Commission men are a shrewd class of buyers and do not pay 25 and 50 cents a crate more for the Anderson berries than those at other points, UNLESS THEY ARE WORTH IT. I have seen NINE straw-berries here fill the regulation quart berry box! The size, flavor, color and shipping quality of the Anderson grown berry is truly marvelous. Some of the better tended patches yield 200 and more crates per acre. Eppard & Son's patch AVERAGED 190 crates per acre this year, in spite of the bad frost. Sellers Brothers ran over 190, and at least \$2,000 worth of berries remained unpicked and unshipped, owing to the wet weather and inferior grade of fruit, home people going out and helping themselves to hundreds of gallons after shipping ceased.

Not only does the soil grow a better berry, as proven by the higher price received, but Anderson climate materially assists. Anderson is located in the center of a scope of country lying on the southern slope of the Ozarks, and its last western spur. There is a difference of five degrees in temperature between here and a point eighteen miles north, ten days difference in the ripening of the berry here and at Neosho. This gives us the early market and the better prices, which means much to the business.

Results have demonstrated most conclusively that this land around Anderson has a soil peculiarly adapted to the growing of berries, and that it is superior to lands either North or South. More berries, better berries, bigger berries and outsell other berries by 25 to 50 cents a crate.

You may have heretofore devoted your life to growing corn and wheat, or handling stock, or selling merchandise. You may have passed your days in the stifling atmosphere of the factory or among the reeking odors of the packing house. Or your life may have been spent, so far, in any one of the thousands of ways in which men earn their bread, but in none of them is there the health, independence and contentment found in tilling the soil, and in no honorable way can one make quicker or bigger money than from the growing of the strawberry.

Get out of the old rut. There is a better way than the old way and better things than the old things. Like the boy sporting in the clear water of the pool, we say, "Come in, it's fine."

Our advice to the man of small means is to buy but 10—not to exceed 20 acres. Partition this acreage to strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, cantaloupes, tomatoes and sweet potatoes as shipping crops, setting aside a small acreage for pasture and poultry. Do not neglect the poultry. Make it essential to the business. With twenty acres thus properly handled there is absolutely no excuse for a man who does not in time possess a fat bank account.

The cantaloupes, tomatoes and sweet potatoes are wonder-workers here, and as follow-up crops to the berries gives a man all he can attend to in handling a small tract to its full capacity. The Anderson grown cantaloupe is superior to the Rocky Ford in flavor, and gets to the market three weeks earlier. Mr. Jno. W.

Miller, an Iowa man, who located near here, four years ago, tells me that his cantaloupes this season of 1908, brought him over \$200 per acre, and he shipped by express at that.

Go in for intensive farming—the clean-cut, up-to-date money-making way. Come down here and satisfy yourself about these; seeing is believing.

Anderson, Mo., is only a small town with less than 1000 people but it and the adjacent country are growing rapidly. Between December 25th and March 1st, there have been 60 land sales in the immediate vicinity, comprising about 2000 acres. Of these 11 tracts comprised 10 acres and less, 27 tracts were from 16 to 20 acres; 17 were forty acre tracts, 1 was an 80 acre

tract and two had an area of 160 acres each. The total amount paid was \$34,505, the prices ranging from \$6 per acre to a highly improved tract of 10 acres valued at \$200 per acre.

Most of these lands are being prepared for cultivation. The improvements vary from a \$150 two room native lumber house to \$2,000 dwellings. The improvements last year on about 100 farms covering about 4000 acres, have cost about \$100,000. Many of the old farms have passed into new hands and are also being improved. In the town, eleven brick or stone buildings have been erected to take place of old frame buildings. Forty-two new buildings were also built. The cost of these improvements amounted to \$85,000.

The Story of Senor Almandrado's Cow

F. E. ROESLER

The valley of the Rio Grande has been occupied by peace-loving agricultural communities for half a millennium. Its people have served under many masters and it finally came to pass that the Americans became responsible for their weal and woe. The first American army chaplain who encountered them, looked them over and remarked to the colonel:

"The Lord made them, and He may love them, but He certainly can't admire them."

For the protection of the newly acquired citizens, the American government established military garrisons in the new territory, and in the course of time soldiers were discharged and others were enlisted. Being many hundreds of miles away from their old homes, many of these soldiers preferred to settle in the valley. They bought lands there, married and they and their children now constitute the progressive element in the population.

In a town, not a thousand miles from El Paso, a soldier had acquired some property and also a farm near by. Boarding with a native family, he was overcome with a deadly dislike for blue tortillas and the ever-present chile-con-carne, enchiladas, tamales—calientes, chile-verde, etc., etc., and finally swore by all the saints in the Spanish calendar, and they are numerous, that he would not marry a native tortilla maker if he lived a thousand years; and yet a wife he must have, or dine on tortillas the remainder of his days.

One fine day Senor Schmitt started off with a large party, bound for San Antonio, Texas. Six months later he reappeared with a buxom German girl and a Jersey cow. He soon had his household in running order and apparently was happy as a king. Next to his wife, he loved his Jersey cow and he never failed to give her favorable mention when opportunity presented itself. His friend and neighbor, Tequila Almandrado, had heard much of that wonderful cow. He, however, cared little for milk as long as the Mission grape crop was good and he had three or four barrels of six-year-old wine in his storehouse.

Christmas came along as it does every year and Mrs. Schmitt, true to her German instinct, set out to celebrate it in the proper way. Pablo, her husband's field hand, was sent to the mountains to secure a cedar Christmas tree. There was a week's baking of honey cakes and other confectionery, and there were wash baskets full of them, and of nuts, raisins and candies. Senor Schmitt who had been there when he was a boy, helped decorate the Christmas tree and made himself generally useful. The friendly families in the neighborhood, Americans and natives, had been cordially invited and on the 24th of December, after sundown, the Schmitts had a houseful of visitors. The festival was a Teutonic innovation which was greatly appreciated by the youngsters.

For the older folks there was a German egg-nogg, correctly made and abundant in quantity. Tongues were loosened and an enjoyable evening was had. The children, after a time, became sleepy and the women took their responsibilities home and put them to bed. Upon the urgent invitation of their host several of the men remained, and indeed, it would have been a pity to let so much fine egg-nogg go to waste.

Conversation was flowing evenly, and the glasses had been passed several times, when there came an ejaculation from Almandrado's corner, "Lord, what a cow!"

His glass was again filled and before long there was a repetition of, "Lord what a cow!"

Then, after a silence of a few minutes, "Smitt, Amigo, I must have that cow. Sell me that cow. You know where to get another one."

"Almandrado, Amigo, you are mistaken about that cow; she—"

"No, I don't care what she costs. I can't do without that cow; let me have her. What will it cost you to get another?"

Thinking to discourage further negotiations, Schmitt named the price of six hundred dollars. In a moment Almandrado had taken out his pocketbook, laid twelve new crisp fifty dollar bills on the table, looked appealingly at Schmitt:

"Now, let me have that cow."

"Friend Almandrado, I dislike to part with that cow, but I will let you have her," and he pocketed the six hundred dollars.

A whispered conversation took place between Schmitt and several of the Americans present and then general conversation was resumed, the principal topic being Jersey cows. Almandrado was encouraged in every possible way to stow egg-nogg under his vest and it was two o'clock in the morning before he fell asleep. His pocketbook was taken from him, the six hundred dollars put back into it and replaced, and then they laid him away in a spare room for the night.

He awoke about noon the following day and went to his home returning an hour later with a rope.

"Smitt, Amigo, I have come to take home my cow, which I bought last night."

"Why, whom did you buy a cow from last night? This is the first I hear of it."

"I bought your cow, the one that gives the fine milk. I paid you six hundred dollars for

her and Senor James and Senor Elkins were present."

"Well, let us see Mr. Elkins. I think you had a pleasant dream."

Mr. Elkins was found in a few minutes.

"If you bought a cow last night, I don't remember it. You say you paid six hundred dollars for her. Did you examine your pocket-book?"

A hasty examination demonstrated that no money was missing and then Almandrado admitted that he must have been dreaming, but nevertheless he wanted a cow like that. It gradually dawned upon Elkins that Almandrado wanted a cow that gave egg-nogg, and he was appeased only when he learned that any cow would do and that Mrs. Schmitt would give him the recipe for making it. The story leaked out in time and even after thirty years some mischievous gray-headed old friend will remind Almandrado of his dicker by quoting:

"Lord, what a cow!"

Mena, Arkansas, and the Surrounding Country

C. F. SHUEY

Nature is sparing in the distribution of her blessings. Not all the good is given to one locality nor all the bad to another. In her general law of averages she evens up. Illinois and Iowa far excel in the fertility of soil in large areas—Florida and Southern California have a monopoly in the production of citrus fruits, and Minnesota excels Arkansas in wheat production.

The prospective settler should properly seek information concerning the advantages and disadvantages of any possible new home. The object of this brief article is to state in an accurate manner, as simply as possible, what may be found in and near Mena to justify its selection for a home. It is the purpose of the writer to state only facts. Truth requires no ornamentation. It is believed that a stranger coming to Mena with this article, will, after investigation, be able to check off each statement I have made as correct.

Mena as a town owes its origin to the construction of the K. C. S. Ry., eleven years ago. At that time, the site of the town was a wooded plateau. There were a few farms and homesteads occupied by old settlers, but not one acre in a thousand had been cleared of its natural growth of timber. Note what it now possesses:

A population of between 6000 and 7000.

The group of County Buildings, Court House, etc.

One or more churches of each denomination, several of stone or brick, worthy of being in much larger cities.

A complete system of public school buildings, a high school, costing \$12,000, being practically completed.

The general division headquarters of the

railroad, with roundhouse, shops, etc., employing several hundred men, with an annual pay roll from the railroad company of approximately \$500,000.

Electric light plant, waterworks, sewers, telephone exchange (about 500 subscribers).

Miles of cement and granitoid sidewalks.

A start has been made toward macadamizing the streets. A complete system of lawn terraces is provided for all the residence streets.

A free public library, fire department, three banks, business college, beautiful wooded park, with walks, seats, a fine large flowing spring, and flowers.

Nearly one hundred business houses of various kinds.

Two saw mills and planing mills, paying out over \$100,000 per year for labor and material.

All the secret societies, the new Elks' Hall being the finest in the state, just completed at a cost of \$25,000. The Odd Fellows building of brick would be an ornament in a city of 50,000 people.

Surely this brief recital is not the chronicle of a mushroom growth. There must be something real behind it. It is this: the country, the fruit and farm lands, the superior climate, the soft cold water, the transportation facilities. These are permanent things, real things.

To understand the peculiar climatic condition it must be remembered that Mena is located in the center of the lofty ranges of the Ozark Mountains. Its elevation is between 1300 and 1600 feet within the corporation, the variation giving perfect drainage. Ten miles to the northwest, Mount Mena, the highest point not only in Arkansas, but between the Alleghenies and Rocky Mountains, rears its

mighty bulk 2946 feet high. On three sides of the town are mountain ranges, forest clad, rising from 400 to 1000 feet high, forming an eternal barrier against the blizzards from the north and tempering our climate to almost perfection. Farm work, even plowing, can be carried on for twelve months in the year. Our growing season is from February, when garden making usually commences, until the end of November.

Our elevation gives us the pre-eminence in apple culture, not possessed by our southern neighbors. Apples are the product of the temperate zone—yet Mena and vicinity have hundreds of profitable apple orchards. It is practically the southern limit of commercial apple growing. At the World's Fair in St. Louis, this county, Polk, received one of the principal prizes for its display of agricultural exhibits. It also received the first prize on apples and peaches, as well as pears.

The climate and soil of our highlands combine to give us ideal conditions for grape culture. The mountains are covered with wild grapes equal in wine production to the most famous grapes cultivated in Europe. (See special report thereon published by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.) A bottle of Arkansas red wine took the prize in Vienna, Austria, in competition with the celebrated vintages of all Europe. Wine growing will some day be a "principal industry" in the Ozark regions and is now creating general interest.

Peaches are rapidly coming to the front as a money crop. There are now orchards of several thousand trees each. They bear the second year from planting, and owing to the clay subsoil, wind protection from the mountains and good air drainage, bear for a generation. Peaches are in market from June to November with the succession of varieties.

Berry culture is also beginning to be a commercial crop. Hundreds of acres of strawberries, black, and raspberries, are now bearing and vast acreages are being put out. A canning factory is now under construction with a capacity of 1000 bushels of fruit consumption per day, which will furnish a market for great quantities of these fruits, to say nothing of the great quantities of early fruits shipped northward each spring and summer.

Vegetable growing for the Kansas City and other northern markets is being done to a limited extent and will increase, as produce from Mena can be laid down in Kansas City in 15 hours and in St. Louis in 24 hours at a moderate cost.

Poultry raising adds much to the income of our small farmers. A profitable trade is growing up in supplying New Orleans with spring chicks at a fancy price—this summer and fall (1908) 20 to 25 cents per pound.

It might be supposed that with these advantages, farm lands would be higher in price than in Illinois or Ohio. Yet the reverse is true. This is a newer country than Oklahoma. There are yet thousands of acres of Government land in Polk County. It was practically unknown and inaccessible until the railroad was opened. Not one acre is even now under cultivation out of each hundred. The greater part is yet covered with forests of oak, hickory, walnut, etc., and on the mountains much pine.

Unimproved lands can be bought in tracts, as small as ten acres, within two or three miles of the Court House, for \$5 to \$20 per acre; larger tracts at lower prices. Improved farms with orchards, buildings, etc., at from \$10 to \$25, some much higher, according to the value of the improvement. Any ten acres of this land properly farmed in fruits, vegetables and poultry, will insure any family an ample living.

And this is a country without drouths, with 45 inches annual rainfall—without mosquitoes or malaria—with all that modern civilization requires in the way of schools, roads, churches, modern conveniences and pleasant neighbors.

Come and spend a few days in Mena. You will surely believe the evidence of your own eyes. A letter addressed to the Secretary of the Commercial Club, to the pastor of any of our churches (and all denominations are represented), to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, or the Mountain City Canneries, will be certain to elicit a prompt and careful reply. None of these have anything to sell, or, if you wish to correspond with a real estate agent, ask for their names and you will be put in touch with several. BUT INVESTIGATE MENA!

Kansas City Southern Railway Summer Resorts

When the season of the brazen skies, summer complaints, sultry nights, flies and mosquitoes comes on, the dwellers of the big cities have one consolation left—they can go where these undesirable things are not. Those within easy reach of the Kansas City Southern Railway are fortunate in that they have not far to go to find a place where they can eat, sleep and be merry. The Summer Resorts on the Kansas City Southern Railway are convenient to the larger business towns and cities and are easily

reached in a few hours' run. In general, their accommodations are neither elaborate or expensive. The hotels, while generally small, are, as a rule, good, and their prices are moderate. Excepting at Sulphur Springs, Ark., where special effort has been made to accommodate summer visitors, nothing more is offered than pure fresh country air, a moderately cool climate, an abundance of fresh eggs, good rich milk and butter, fine fruits and berries, the softest, purest freestone water, and the enjoy-



Springs in Edson Park, Sulphur Springs, Ark.

ment of an outdoor life, at a very moderate cost. The altitudes are from 1000 to 1200 feet and for the wife and the babies the climate is just what is needed. In general it will not cost much more to stop for a month at one of these resorts than it does to stay at home.

Sulphur Springs, Arkansas

This well known resort, noted for the medicinal value of its mineral springs, the rare beauty of the town and its surroundings, has undergone some wonderful changes during the last three years. Up to the present time, the accommodations of the place were never sufficient to care for many of the people who came there to spend the summer or to avail themselves of the waters of the springs. These shortcomings have been remedied and ample provision has been made to meet the requirements of all visitors, who come either for pleasure, recuperation or the improvement of health. It has been, by the expenditure of a third of a million dollars, converted into a first-class, modern, up-to-date health and pleasure resort, having

all the facilities and conveniences which go to make it a desirable place to visit. The population has been increased from 500 to 1200 and some forty or fifty new dwellings have been built by the newcomers.

Among the important improvements are the Kihlberg Hotel and Bath-house erected at a cost of \$100,000. It is an imposing structure, built of native stone, five stories high, containing one hundred rooms of which 87 are sleeping rooms, modern throughout, equipped with electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold water in every room, electric elevators, etc. It has a dining room 45x50 feet, reading rooms, library, offices, gymnasium, etc. On the ground floor is a complete bathing and massage establishment, with the necessary apparatus for every kind of a bath that can be given anywhere.

The hotel was primarily built for the purpose of practically applying, in the treatment of various human disorders, the Swedish methods of bathing, massage and the use of mineral waters. The ailments which respond promptly to systematic treatment by the use of massage, baths, mineral waters, open air exercise and



Spanish Treasure Cave.

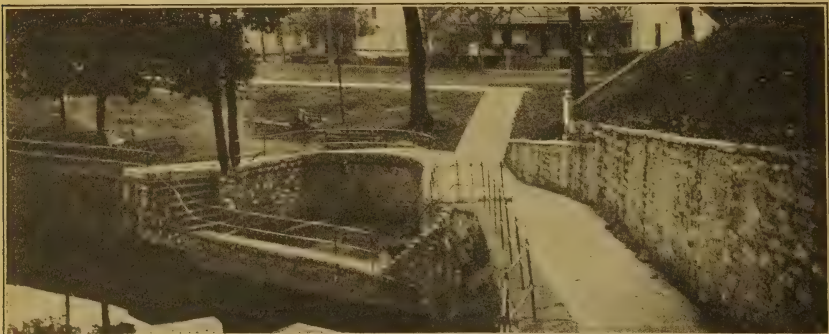


Kihlberg Hotel, Sulphur Springs, Ark.

proper dieting are: Extreme Nervousness, Insomnia, Stomach Troubles in all their various forms, Inflammatory, Muscular and Sciatic Rheumatism, Diabetes, Bright's Diseases, Dropsy, Eczema, Neuralgia, etc., etc. All these troubles are treated by experts familiar with them. The mineral waters, massage treatments, baths and exercise taken under proper guidance, will assist nature to restore health, without the constant use of drugs, many of which are harmful in their effects. Under the conditions as they now obtain an invalid can go to Sulphur Springs with the assurance that he will find there competent medical assistance and every convenience for personal comfort and cure. Two hundred guests can be entertained in this hotel at any time. In addition to the Kihlberg Hotel there has been erected and opened to the public, the "Oak Lawn Inn," a new comfortable family hotel with forty bedrooms and parlors, bath rooms, broad halls and verandas, etc. This hotel is thoroughly modern, heated by steam and electrically lighted. The Miller Cottage, with 15 bedrooms, the Joplin House, the Windsor Hotel, the Sulphur Springs Hotel, with

20 bedrooms each, are all new and modern and are equipped with everything needful to the comfort of their guests. The older hotels, the Ozark and the Park Hotel, have been thoroughly remodeled and brought well up-to-date. The rates vary from \$1.50 per day, or \$5 to \$7 per week, to \$2 and \$3 per day, and \$12 to \$21 per week. The Secretary of the Commercial Club of Sulphur Springs, Ark., will take pleasure in arranging for accommodations.

Sulphur Springs now has a good telephone and electric light system, has laid many blocks of cement sidewalks, has incorporated a waterworks company and has made many improvements of various kinds. Of the many springs the Chalybeate or Iron Springs is credited with being highly beneficial in complaints peculiar to women, and cases of general debility; the Saline Springs, with very favorable action in cases of Stomach Trouble, Catarrh, Sluggish Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Gout and Rheumatism; the White and Black Sulphur Springs are good for the relief of liver disorders, Abdominal Plethora, Malaria, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Disorders, etc.; the Lithia Spring is extensively used for the cure of similar disorders.



The Twin Springs, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

Formerly these waters were used indiscriminately, but under the medical advice now available, the invalid can use them to the best advantage.

One of the great attractions is the Spanish Treasure Cave, one of the largest natural caves in the vicinity, which has been cleared of debris and made accessible in all its parts. It is one of nature's most beautiful pieces of handiwork and is worth a trip to Sulphur Springs, if for no other purpose.

Those prepared for a longer stay will find plenty of diversion. In the town itself are ample opportunities for boating, bathing, bowling, skating, billiards, and other entertainment offered by the Sulphur Springs Amusement Company. The surrounding country is one of unusual beauty, and early morning walks over the hills, through the orchards, truck gardens and berry patches, past mountain brooks and bubbling springs, will bestow on one a relish for breakfast that makes one glad he is alive.

Excursions on horseback, by buckboard, carry-all and buggy to Noel, Gravette, and

the atmosphere is bracing while the nights are always cool and refreshing. The Springs of pure cold water, of which there are twenty-two inside the city limits, are curative in their properties and especially helpful in Stomach and Kidney Trouble, and many cures have been brought about. Rheumatic and Kidney Troubles seem to yield readily to the use of the waters. In the way of pleasure Siloam Springs offers many attractions. The highways leading out of town in almost every direction are highly improved and afford fine facilities for carriage, bicycle or automobile travel. There are many points of interest within easy reach, beautiful streams like Flint Creek, Sager Creek, and Illinois River, with good fishing in all of them. The town is attractive itself from every point of view. Running through the town is Sager Creek, which is crossed by several bridges and has built across it in one place a dam forming a small lake good for boating and bathing. On its east bank is a small shady park, where the band is busy on gala days, and where fairs and public meetings are held. The



Bridge across Sager Creek, Siloam Springs, Ark.

Pineville, present the greatest variety of scenic attractions, and Butlers' Bluff, Avery's Bluff, Cedar Bluff, at and near Noel; the Rapids of the Elk or Cowskin River, a mile or so below Noel; the Palisades of Elk River, between Noel and Pineville; the Bluffs and Pools along Indian Creek, Sugar Creek, and the Spavinaw, are highly worthy of a visit, particularly so if one be armed for the fray with a fishing rod, hooks and bait, a good camera and a bathing suit. All are within a few hours' drive.

Siloam Springs, Arkansas

Siloam Springs is a self-contained little city of about 4000 people in Benton County, Ark. During the summer months from 1500 to 2500 people from other localities come here to rest, recuperate, and during June, July and August, the strangers hold the town, and they are not strangers either for they come there year after year. As a pleasure and health resort, Siloam Springs is well known. Its altitude is 1200 feet, its summers are moderately warm and the winters are mild. Even in midsummer

west bank of the creek is a hundred or more feet higher than the east bank and on this elevation are several hundred fine dwellings. From this elevation the rest of the town looks like a great park with a thousand or more fine buildings standing in it. In the surrounding country are miles and miles of orchards and berry farms, and of fine stock and poultry yards there is no end.

The Illinois River, some five miles south, affords some of the most beautiful river scenery to be found in the country. A series of bluffs and steep hills form one bank of the river for many miles. The fresh bracing atmosphere is no clearer than the water in this stream. Rapids and deep pools follow in quick succession—and even a lazy man can catch fish.

Seven miles west of Siloam Springs, in Oklahoma, are the Dripping Springs. Driving out from the city, through the woods all the way, a level rock ledge is reached, and here the team or tally-ho is hitched. A short walk will bring the visitor to the edge of a cliff, one hundred or more feet high. A winding path leads to the bottom, surrounded on three sides by perpendicular

walls, the climbing of which would constitute a neck-breaking venture. From the face of the cliff, sixty or seventy feet up, a stream of pure water gushes from a cavern and flows over a ledge, falling and spreading until it reaches as a mist the pool sixty or seventy feet below. Back, behind this waterfall, is a grotto, where one can sit and rest and watch the rainbows when the sun shines upon the falling mist, or, looking through the veil of water, watch the ripples and rills as they form little rivulets and rush on to meet the pool. They say that a dinner tastes better in that grotto than in the best hotel.

The principal sources of income for Siloam Springs are general farming, the raising of high grade live stock, particularly horses and mules; apple, peach and berry growing, poultry, eggs, and products of local manufacture. It is a rapidly growing city, the investments in new buildings being annually from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Most of the streets have been graded and provided with substantial sidewalks. The city has a good electric light system, telephone service, both local and long distance, a fine waterworks plant, a large cold storage plant, three banks, a large vinegar factory, a fruit cannery, two newspapers, several large commercial concerns, several blocks of business buildings built of brick and stone, a Chautauqua park and auditorium, a very large number of neat modern dwellings, commodious hotels, a college, a good school system and six churches. The fruit and berry production of Siloam Springs amounts to about \$350,000 per annum, to which might be added poultry and eggs worth about \$100,000 more.

During the summer months the little city is visited by several thousand people from Texas and Louisiana, who remain there during the season and attend the annual Chautauqua meetings, conferences and other assemblies.

The hotel accommodations of Siloam Springs are plain but good and consist of the Morris Hotel, rates \$2 per day; the Paul Hotel; Ewing, Commercial and College Hotel, rates \$1 to \$1.50 per day or \$5 to \$7 per week. There are numerous private houses with accommodations. Mr. W. T. LaFollette, Cashier State Bank, will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

Eureka Springs, Arkansas

This famous health and pleasure resort is now readily accessible by way of the Kansas City Southern Railway and the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad, just completed between Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and Neosho, Missouri, where direct connection is made. Eureka Springs, in its general appearance, re-

minds one strongly of the towns of Switzerland, there being few places in it flat enough to build a house thereon. These are perched on the sides of the hills and by reason of varying levels the roof of a one-story cottage is frequently much higher than that of a four-story building. Few of the streets are rectangular even for a short distance, and most of them are steep and roundabout because the contour of the ground will not admit of continuous straight lines. The city has a permanent population of 6,000 residents. This is doubled every year for a time by the visitors who come for health and pleasure.

Among the accommodations, comforts and conveniences of Eureka Springs are a splendid electric street car system, which traverses a route replete with beautiful scenery; an electric light plant, waterworks and a complete sewer system.



Spring Street, Eureka Springs, Arkansas

The Crescent Hotel, a beautiful structure and a credit to any city, is the largest of the several high-class hotels. In all there are about twenty hotels, arranged for the accommodations of health and pleasure-seekers. In the town are handsome churches, good schoolhouses, attractive stores and shops, numerous pretty cottages, and many pretentious homes.

It is the waters of these springs that brought into existence the town, brought to it every resident and visitor, every improvement it possesses, and a railroad to make the waters easy of access. The diseases which are known to have been cured are kidney troubles of various kinds, rheumatism, catarrhal troubles, catarrh of the bladder, asthma, malaria, liver complaints, diseases of the stomach, paralysis, nervous diseases, diseases of women, scrofula, diseases of the eye, general debility, insomnia, diseases of the blood, dropsy, hay fever, gout, etc.

The country around about Eureka Springs is one of great natural beauty. Towering hills,

huge rugged cliffs, gushing springs, murmuring brooks, strangely formed rocks, caves of unknown extent, filled with wondrous formations, deep ravines and gulches and grassy vales, scenery of every imaginable kind charm and inspire the traveler who rides or drives in any direction, and a drive may be taken every day for a month without exhausting this wonderfield of nature.

Information may be had by addressing R. M. Warner, Div. Passgr. Agent, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Neosho, Missouri

This beautiful little city of about four thousand people is in Newton County, and affords unusual attractions as a resort for health and pleasure. With an altitude of 1,100 feet, surrounded by timbered hills, with its parks, springs, drives, fishing, athletic amusements

ball, billiards, in addition to fishing, boating, driving or exploring.

Every street in Neosho is shaded by long lines of trees, which, interlacing at their tops, make them practically long leafy tunnels. In the city and the adjacent country the scenery is attractive in many ways. The city itself is surrounded on all sides by high hills, some sloping gradually from top to bottom, others steep and abrupt, and some presenting sheer walls of limestone over 150 feet in height. From nearly all of them issue great springs, some of them large enough to furnish power for manufacturing purposes. Several small rivers, affording beautiful scenic effects, meander through the adjacent country.

Neosho is the junction point from which Eureka Springs is reached by way of the Kansas City Southern Railway and the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad, and through tickets by way of Neosho can now be had from



A Street in Neosho, Missouri

and shady walks and nooks, it is entitled to every consideration as a summer resort. Surrounding it on all sides are miles of orchards, vineyards, and strawberry patches, and within the city limits are seven great springs of pure water. Flowing wells of sulphur and magnesia water are located in three different parts of the city. These mineral wells are locally held in high esteem on account of their curative properties in the treatment of rheumatism, kidney troubles, skin and blood diseases.

The park system of Neosho has been well developed. Big Spring Park, with its two magnificent springs, natural grottoes, shady walks, located in the heart of the city, is accessible at all times, and Island Park, with its walnut trees shading Spring Branch and Hickory Creek, as they wend their course through it, makes an ideal place where the youngsters may learn the rudiments of swimming. Shoal Creek, along the northern limits of the city, affords good fishing. For the elders there is amusement in baseball, bowling alleys, tennis, basket

all points reached by the Kansas City Southern Railway and its connections. The hotel accommodations are abundant and moderate in price, the principal hotels being the Spring City Hotel, capacity one hundred guests; the McElhany House, capacity seventy-five guests; the Central, capacity fifty guests, and several others, the rates varying per week from \$5 to \$8, and from \$7 to \$10, and per day from \$1 to \$2. About four hundred people can be properly entertained at any time. Mr. Lee D. Bell, Secretary of the Neosho Commercial Club, will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

Mena, Arkansas

The City of Mena, Arkansas, altitude 1,200 feet above sea level, population between 6,000 and 7,000, is a very popular resort for summer visitors from Louisiana and Texas, as well as for winter tourists from the Northern states. Its high altitude makes it a very desirable abiding

place in summer, and it is far enough south and has the requisite climate to be a most pleasant place to stay in during the winter months. For the accommodation of health and pleasure seekers it has several commodious hotels, one of them modern in its appointments, and many of the private houses are also prepared to furnish board and lodging.

Some five miles east of Mena is a group of medicinal springs, known as the Bethesda Springs, which have been highly esteemed for their curative properties for the last half century and are visited annually by hundreds of people seeking relief and cure.

The country contiguous to Mena abounds in scenic attractions, and the drives out of the city are among the most attractive in the state. The cool, invigorating mountain air produces a most prodigious appetite and a keen enjoyment

of life for those who ride or drive along the highland roads surrounding the city.

Every stream in Polk county has its source in the county, and all of them are clear, pure, swiftly flowing mountain streams, formed by thousands of springs of soft, cold water issuing from the mountain slopes. The municipal water supply is the finest in the State of Arkansas, a pure, soft water being obtained from a large spring high up in the hills.

Every stream of any magnitude is well stocked with black bass, jack salmon, crappie, perch, channel cat and other game fish.

The hotel accommodations have been recently increased by the construction of a new three-story brick hotel, The Antlers.

The Secretary of the Commercial Club, Mena, Ark., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.



View of Mena

The Oil Industry

The existence of oil in commercial quantity in the vicinity of Beaumont had been suspected for fifty years, but the eight thousand residents of that city were interested in other matters of which they had a better understanding, and so nothing was done until Mr. Lucas, a stranger from afar, bored a hole, in 1900, and brought in a gusher. The significance of the discovery did not impress itself upon the residents until much of the supposed oil land was securely tied up in leases to strangers who piled in from all directions. Within a few weeks men slept six in a bed in the Crosby House and it cost a dollar and a half to look at a hackman. To eat and sleep at Beaumont for a week required a small fortune. In ninety days the population had quadrupled itself. There were oil companies galore; every third man you met was president of a company and secretary of several more. If you doubted his word that he owned an oil company, he would show you by pulling a lease out of one pocket and a monkey-wrench

out of another. Often it was convincing after an explanation of the imaginary subterranean condition of the oil field.

Many of the evanescent companies had leases covering only an area of sixteen feet square, so small that the legs of their derricks had to stand on the holdings of their neighbors. While a few of the companies were earnestly engaged in trying to get oil, the great majority were busily engaged in fleecing the lambs. Six months elapsed before the abundant supply of woolly lambs gave out. The froth of the oil camp was dissipated, the transitory companies disappeared and a legitimate oil industry was established. A civil engineer from abroad dropped into Beaumont and made a survey on paper of the oil storage under ground. The quantity of available oil he arrived at, was in the neighborhood of 70,000,000 barrels, whereat the men of the lease and the monkey-wrench hooted at him noisily, but after an eight years' test his estimate stands as a fairly accurate one.

The drilling of Spindletop (the oil field) so full of holes that it looked like a sieve, simply bore out his statement that there is just so much beer in the keg and that the quantity could not be increased by having a large number of bar-keepers drawing from the same keg through a large number of spigots. After the great excitement was over and a legitimate oil business had taken the place of a speculative frenzy, Beaumont became a good commercial city of thirty thousand people, and its younger neighbor, Port Arthur, grew in equal proportion, say from 2000 inhabitants to 8000, and in these two cities are the largest oil refining plants in the world.

With the limits of the Spindletop field (Beaumont) definitely settled by hundreds of borings, it was but natural that oil should be sought in places presenting similar characteristics along the coast and so we hear of oil finds at Humble, Saratoga, Sour Lake, Dayton, Goose Creek, Markham, and other places in Texas, and at Jennings, Anse La Butte, Welch, Mamou, Sulphur, Lake Charles, Vinton, etc., in Louisiana. Nearly all these oils are brought to Beaumont and Port Arthur for refining purposes.

The output of the Gulf Coast oil field is slowly decreasing in quantity, though, through the boring of new wells in the older fields and the wild-cat wells in new territory, a temporary increase is from time to time brought about. The big word "inexhaustible" is becoming somewhat obsolete in the oil fields; it was very useful in the fleecing of the lambs, but many of these have grown to maturity and have realized that they were mutton-heads. The business in the older fields is now in the hands of conservative men, who have been "in it" the greater part of their lives. In temperament they are much like the thrifty citizen who prefers to buy his fish in the market rather than to expend fifty times its value in the pleasure of catching it himself. The wild-catter, a first cousin to the mining prospector, is the man who is looking for new worlds to conquer. He is a sort of a gambler who is in love with the sport. If in boring in new territory, he gets a "duster" instead of an oil well, the excitement in "the anticipation" was worth the money lost. He is a good loser and not always in position to lose. Gone "flat broke" on a duster in one place, he will hustle up a roll of money in some way and get into the game again at another place. Many of them put their last dollar into a hole and put it there with the same complacency as would another in shoving a stack of blue chips on the table in a poker game. To them Texas and Louisiana owe all the prestige derived from being an oil-producing territory. Without their love for this game of chance there wouldn't be an oil well in either state. They play against odds; take long shots, and miss the target oftener than they win. Nevertheless, they get on their feet again and before long there is a derrick up somewhere else. Dame Fortune gives them a "handout" now and then but one can observe with the naked eye that the really rich oil men are not the kind that indulge in wild-cating.

Wild-cating is a lost art in the Spindletop (Beaumont) section, but there is plenty of it being done along the Kansas City Southern

Railway. There are more than a dozen places in Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, where they are punching holes into the bosom of mother earth, and as all are sanguine of ultimate success, there ought to be, in time, a streak of grease from Oskaloosa, Mo., to the Gulf. Of these newer developments, the most successful and the most promising is in Northwest Louisiana, between Texarkana and Shreveport.

The Caddo Oil Field

During the year 1811 a great geological disturbance took place in North Louisiana, resulting in the sinking of many acres of land which formed lakes. The ground which did not sink formed itself into knolls projecting from the lakes. In the channel of Caddo Lake to-day are many immense tree stumps which prove that the land now in the center of the lake was at one time high and dry. It is believed by many that the sinking of this land and the formation of the lakes was caused by the escape of some of the underlying gas.

The discovery of oil in this field, like most other important discoveries, was due to accident. Mr. H. M. Savage, who had operated in the southern oil fields, chanced to visit a friend living near where Oil City is now located. His friend complained that the water in the well dug by him tasted badly and that if a lighted match were thrown into the well a blaze would follow. Mr. Savage's examination of the well led him to the conclusion that there was oil beneath the surface. He purchased some lands, leased others and drilled a well. At 700 feet he struck gas and at 1400 feet oil in a shallow stratum. Mr. Savage's experimental work prompted many others to bore and during the last two years a well established oil industry has been created.

The first oil company on the ground was the Producers Oil Co., which was soon followed by the Caddo Gas and Pipe Line Company. The first wells bored by these companies encountered a tremendous gas pressure, which blew out the wells. Some wild-catters in the meantime secured a well, four miles distant, which yielded 200 barrels of oil per day. The two companies then on the ground and the Guffey Co., who had in the meantime come in, drilled in the newer territory and obtained good producers. The Guffey Co. drilled a well at Mooringsport, but abandoned it and locked up the well. In May, 1908, the well was opened and yielded 2000 barrels every 24 hours for two or three days and then choked up again. Since then the Guffey Co. purchased real estate to the value of \$500,000, in the vicinity. The Busch-Everett Company purchased between \$200,000 and \$300,000 worth of land, and the Sun Company, the Haywood Co. and other oil companies entered the field. The Producers Oil Company has many productive wells and is constantly drilling new ones. The numerous wells bored up to the present time have determined that the proven oil field is 15 miles long and 6 miles wide. The U. S. experts, who have examined the field, pronounce it one of the largest oil fields in the country. Three of the wells "went wild," blew out, and have been

burning for two or three years. Every well bored has produced either gas or oil and it is believed that there is not a dry well in the field. The wells vary in depth from 1000 feet to 2250 feet.

Dr. G. D. Harris, Geologist to Louisiana and Professor of Geology at Cornell University, has estimated the gas supply of the Caddo region as good for twenty-five to fifty years. The gas production is enormous, several of the wells which are connected to the pipe lines yielding from 40 to 60 million cubic feet per day. The cities of Texarkana, Shreveport, Marshall and a number of smaller towns between, are abundantly supplied with very cheap light and fuel and many other cities of Texas and Louisiana are looking longingly to the Caddo field for their supply. Several enterprises, intended to pipe gas to Alexandria, New Orleans and other points in Louisiana and to Dallas and Fort Worth in Texas, have been organized and in time may carry out their plans. Gas has been found over an area thirty miles long and twenty miles wide, and convenient to this cheap fuel there is an abundance of bog iron ore of the finest quality, large bodies of glass sands and valuable clays in great variety, which can be used for a multitude of purposes. The gas field is in its infancy, there are many uses to which gas can be put, and, where the gas cannot be carried, electricity can. With the wealth of raw material available this gas field can become one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the United States.

As to oil, the consensus of opinion of those familiar with its production is, that the Caddo oil field is the land of promise for the legitimate oil-producer. The very fact, that the proven field, even though the yield is very light, extends over so large an area, will insure the life of the field as a producer for years and years after most other sources of supply have been exhausted. It is not the speculators' field, as was the more prolific field of the Gulf Coast. It is rated as a reluctant giver, but will give steadily a moderate quantity of high priced oil; it will not give in great gushers, but for those who intelligently handle it the field

will add dollar to dollar for years to come. The yield of the wells in operation ranges from \$70 to \$700 per day in value.

The towns of Caddo, Mooringsport, Vivian, Lewis and Blanchard, all in the oil district, have made a good growth since the development in part of the field, and in time will profit by the manufactures which will develop there. Oil City, the center of the grease spot, is the growth of a day and here the drillers and investors most do congregate and bargain and dicker for implements and supplies and ventilate their theories as to how and why the oil is there and what is the easiest way to get at it. All the late oil news is on tap at Oil City and the promoter from Texarkana or Shreveport comes here for inspiration and supplemental wisdom, for lo, the flaming fountain of hydro-carbonated wisdom, the "Little Ananias" throws its glare on the passing clouds just 1500 yards southeast of town. Oil City has now a dozen or more large stores, machinery supply store, blacksmith shops, several hotels, and is talking of a bank, two and three-story brick buildings and other things that prosperous towns think themselves entitled to. The drills are chugging away in all directions and gassers and 200 and 300 barrel wells are common and then comes the news that some venturesome fool wild-catter got a 2000 barrel well eight or ten miles away, and then the talk of pipe lines, refineries, etc., etc., continues for another week.

The oil companies now operating in the Caddo Field are The Producers Oil Co., The Caddo Gas & Pipe Line Co., the Guffey Oil Co., the Haywood Oil Co., The Busch-Everett Co., the Sun Company, The Gulf Company, the Black Bayou Oil Co., the Mansfield Oil Co., the Enterprise Oil Co., United Petroleum Co., the Merchants Oil Co., the Reliance Oil Co. and as soon as a wild-catter can find a new spot with oil under it, there will be a few more, but to their credit let it be said that there is little speculation in oil stocks, the investors nearly always being men familiar with the business and expecting to gain or to lose in the legitimate development of the industry.

The Arkansas Chautauqua Assembly at Siloam Springs, Arkansas

The sixth annual session of the Arkansas Chautauqua Assembly, which is held at Siloam Springs, Ark., will open July the 10th, with the most complete and best arranged Chautauqua program that has ever been presented by any Western Assembly. Among the numerous attractions at the pleasure of the assembly may be mentioned the following, which are of more than usual interest:

Hon. W. J. Bryan will deliver his great lecture on the "Prince of Peace" or "The Value of an Ideal."

Geo. R. Wendling, one of America's greatest lecturers, will deliver one of his world-famous lectures on "Modern Doubt."

Col. Geo. W. Bain, who is a prime favorite of the Arkansas Assembly, will return this year and bring his newest and greatest message.

Strickland W. Gilliland, the funny man of the "Baltimore American," one of the best known magazine, newspaper and platform humorists of America, will deliver his humorous lecture, "Sunshine and Awkwardness."

John DeWitt Miller, one of the most brilliant lecturers, will deliver his "Reveries of a Bachelor."

Knowles, the humorous traveler, popular on both sides of the sea, will deliver a series of his marvelous travelogues, the finest thing in the illustrated lecture line that is on the American platform.

Lulu Tyler Gates, who made a profound impression at the Chautauqua last year, is coming again with an entirely new program even better than the very successful one of last year.

Professor J. Ernest Woodland, one of America's scientific lecturers, will deliver a great scientific lecture, illustrated with startling experiments.

Adrian M. Newens, monologist, will deliver his matchless monologue, "A Message from Mars."

Phidelah Rice will produce one of the modern morality plays. He has made a profound impression in the large eastern cities.

Ora Samuel Gray, evangelist lecturer, will deliver his humorous lecture, "The Third Strike."

Taggart, the man from Vermont, with his piano and violin, a humorist who has been making good, will be heard in a number of prelude engagements.

The musical attractions and numbers for the Assembly have received more than usual attention and among the many, may be mentioned the following: Bohumir Kryl and his band of forty-two pieces and eight grand

opera singers will be a feature of the Assembly on Musical Festival Day. Bohumir Kryl is one of the greatest of cornet soloists and carries with him a superb company of artists each a master musician. The eight grand opera singers headed by Ella Bachman, the famous soprano, form the strongest array of soloists presented with any musical organization.

Schildkret's Hungarian Orchestra will be one of the musical features this year, and will be remembered favorably by those who attended the Assembly last year.

Among the many other features will be the Parland-Newhall Male Quartette and Hand Bell Ringers, The Lyric Glee Club, Nicola the magician, with two assistants, and Rosani the juggler, a Sunday School Institute, Jordan the famous Missouri Corn man, lectures on fruit growing, domestic science and special work for boys and girls, etc. The foregoing is a brief hint of the many good things that will be on the program this year.

The Assembly opens July 10th and continues for a period of twelve days. The Arkansas Chautauqua furnishes a delightful outing for your summer vacation, and Siloam Springs offers to the visitor a delightful climate, bracing mountain air and pure sparkling water. The Ten Thousand Club will as usual maintain a bureau of locating out-of-town patrons in good private homes, where good accommodations may be secured at a reasonable rate. Mr. F. W. Bartell, Manager, Siloam Springs, Ark., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

Port Arthur, Texas

The city of Port Arthur was founded by the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway Company, now the Kansas City Southern, in 1896, and is situated on the west bank of Sabine Lake at the head of the great Port Arthur Ship Canal. At this time the work of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company was commenced, and the canal, known as the Port Arthur Ship Canal, was dredged from the head of deep water in Sabine Pass, seven and one-half miles through the land to the site of the proposed docks of the new port. This port is fourteen miles inland from the Gulf and is reached through a broad channel maintained at a depth of 25 feet every day in the year. It is the safest seaport in the United States and this fact is well appreciated, for more seagoing vessels are registered as belonging to Port Arthur than in any other port south of Chesapeake Bay except New Orleans. The first ship came to the Port Arthur Docks in September, 1898, and since then the commerce of the port has increased by leaps and bounds. The growth of the port's business in the past five

years has been as follows: 1903—417 vessels, 564,172 tons, cargo value \$5,334,752. 1904—387 vessels, 647,559 tons, cargo value \$6,485,004; 1905—425 vessels, 686,169 tons, cargo value \$8,491,157; 1906—425 vessels, 686,169 tons, cargo value \$8,491,157; 1906—518 vessels, 742,361 tons, cargo values \$12,035,364; 1907—407 vessels, 617,729 tons, cargo values \$12,850,101. Port Arthur is now a full port with Sabine as a sub-port.

The gross value of exports to foreign ports since the ship canal was completed is in excess of \$45,000,000. The merchandise and miscellaneous cargoes carried for the coastwise trade during the same time are valued at \$50,000,000.

The docks and wharves already built make it possible to handle enormous quantities of export material, and these are being constantly enlarged. Train loads of timbers for foreign and coastwise export, and barge loads from Beaumont and Orange and other points on the Sabine and Neches rivers arrive daily to meet a constant procession of craft coming to the

docks, being loaded and cleared.¹⁷ Most of the Panama canal timber is shipped from this port.

The great warehouses on the railway terminal wharves are clearing houses for a huge tonnage of incoming and outgoing freight. Seven thousand bales of cotton may be housed at one time, and cargoes for Liverpool, Manchester and many other ports are loaded entire. Cotton, sulphur, cottonseed cake, oil and meal, lard, canned goods and rice are chief among the exports to the ports of Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Russia, South and West Africa and the Caribbean and South American ports. Among the more recent improvements was an enormous grain elevator with a capacity of one million bushels.

In 1901, the famous Lucas Gusher was brought in on the Spindletop oil field, sixteen miles north from Port Arthur, and soon thereafter two immense oil refineries were established here. Pipe lines leading to these plants and to the docks from all of the Texas fields and those of Oklahoma followed, and Port Arthur is today the greatest port for exporting crude and refined petroleum products on the Atlantic Coast.

As a city it is well up with the times. It has a very adequate public school system, comprising, among other buildings, one lower grade school erected at a cost of \$10,000, and a fine manual training and high school which cost \$85,000 to build. The latter building has an assembly hall capable of seating 500 people, has complete laboratories, machine and carpenter shops, and is equipped with every modern convenience. The faculty consists of one superintendent and seventeen teachers. The city has well paved streets and cement sidewalks, a complete sewerage system, electric light service, a water works system, several banks, a number of large mercantile establishments, a large rice mill, a cotton gin, cotton seed products mill and a cotton compress. The population is about 8000.

Rice is one of the principal agricultural products of the land in the vicinity of Port Arthur. In Jefferson County there are between 50,000 and 60,000 acres devoted to this crop. In the immediate vicinity of the city, there is a prosperous rice growing industry, cultivating about 10,000 acres and producing 100,000 sacks of rice. This industry can be quadrupled in extent when the time for its extension arrives. Enough cotton is grown to warrant the installation of a cotton gin and other manufacturing plants. Indian corn and sugar cane do well on these lands and in time will be produced in large quantity. Fruits of several varieties, notably oranges, figs and berries of various kinds, can be produced abundantly and will in a few years become important items of revenue, and the same should be said of Irish potatoes, tomatoes, cantaloupes, asparagus, cauliflower, cabbages and all forms of extra early commercial truck. Lands near Port Arthur are moderate in price, \$20 to \$30 per acre, and are adapted to profitable agricultural pursuits, either in general farming, rice growing, truck growing, or stock-raising, and are worthy of a careful investigation by

those who are looking for a new location. Local business and population are rapidly increasing and almost any kind of a legitimate business could find a good opening.

During the summer months Port Arthur is the resort for thousands of people, who esteem it above all other places on the Gulf as a watering resort. It lacks the killing heat of the northern cities and the nights on the Gulf are invariably cool. Lake Sabine, one of the finest sheets of water along the entire Gulf Coast, almost land-locked, of moderate depth, well protected and safe for pleasure boating, racing, rowing, yachting, bathing, fishing and aquatic sports of every description, is the principal attraction. The lake is only ten miles wide and thirty miles long, deep enough to float sailboats and other craft. During June and July regattas are held, in which every kind of a boat participates, and at times these races are quite exciting. It is here that some of the finest fishing on the Gulf Coast is afforded and the finest specimens of the gamest of game fishes, the tarpon, are landed in the canal, lake, pass and the entrance to the Jetties. For the "big fish" fisherman there is nothing which equals the tarpon for giving an untiring fight, although the novice finds that landing one of the big ones, weighing from 100 pounds up, is far from light work. Jew fish weighing up to 200 pounds are not a rarity to the fishermen who go down to the pass for a day's sport and in the same waters trout, Spanish mackerel, red fish, sheepshead, pompano, croakers and salt water cats are caught in abundance. All of the fisherman's attention, however, need not be directed to strenuous angling for there is an abundance of sport to be had in the tributary streams.

The winter months at Port Arthur are delightful and the climate is all that can be wished for. Fishing is still good, boating just as pleasant as ever and the surrounding hunting grounds teem with every variety of water-fowl known to the United States. Among the large game of this kind, the brant is probably the most plentiful, but the goose, mallard, canvas back and teal duck, plover, jacksnipe, quail, etc., are abundant.

Good accommodations count for much at a watering-place and the absence of a large modern hotel especially equipped for the comfort of visitors, was much deplored.

With the founding of Port Arthur there was built "The Sabine" one of the finest hotels on the Gulf Coast. It occupied a beautiful site facing the broad expanse of Lake Sabine. In 1903, it was completely destroyed by fire and its destruction was justly regarded as a public calamity. Its loss was keenly felt. It is therefore a pleasure to be able to announce that the means have been provided to build and that there is now under construction a much larger and in every respect finer hotel than was "The Sabine" in its day.

The new hotel will be known as "The Plaza," and is being built in the park overlooking Sabine Lake, where "The Sabine" had formerly been. The architectural design is highly artistic and shows a beautiful building ("Mission Effect") which, completed, will cost \$150,000. "The Plaza" will have eighty guest

rooms, broad galleries and hallways, and will be equipped with every modern convenience. Its construction is of re-enforced concrete and it will be open to the public about July 1st. Belonging to the hotel is a large natatorium

and swimming pool, supplied with artesian water, which has already been completed. In its appointments it will be the finest hotel built for the accommodation of winter visitors west of Florida.

The Fishes of the Ozark Mountain Streams



A hook dropped into any of the Ozark Mountain streams may become fast to any of the twenty odd kinds of fishes, some of high degree and others 'only "ornary." Small and big mouth black bass abound. Both are vicious, resourceful and tenacious fighters, and are a joy to the expert fisherman who may land them, while the tyro can tell of the fish that got away. The rainbow trout has been introduced in most of the clear streams, and does some good fighting on his own account, and the same may be said of the channel cat. The perch, goggle-eye, etc., found in all streams, do not last long when on the hook, but for a minute or two put up a good fight. The croppie is a simple-minded sort of a fish, the catching of which is like taking the candy away from a child. Rock bass, log perch, goggle-eye, red-eye and sunfish gen-

erally occupy the same waters. The jack salmon is found in many of the streams, and is in all respects a game fish. Among the less desirable fishes, though frequently caught, are the carp, buffalo, suckers, eels, hickory shad and gars, the latter two deemed utterly worthless, but respected as expert bait thieves. Five or six varieties of catfish are found in the various streams, the channel cat preferring the clear mountain streams, while the others generally inhabit more sluggish waters.

If there is a fisherman in Southern Missouri or Kansas who has not heard of Noel, Mo., and the Cowskin or Elk River, it must be said of him that his education has been sadly neglected. Noel is in McDonald County in the extreme southwest corner of the State. It is located at the confluence of Mill and Butler Creeks with the Elk or Cowskin River. Indian Creek, a broad clear swift stream, noted among the anglers for its numerous deep fishing holes, enters Elk River about two miles further north and is of easy access. Here is where fishermen congregate every year and feel good when they catch no fish and much better when they do. There is a nice comfortable hotel managed by C. E. Davis and other places where wife and baby can be left while the fish are biting.

There is also good fishing in Hickory Creek and Shoal Creek, near Neosho, Mo., in Indian Creek at Lanagan, Mo., in Spavinaw Creek near Sulphur Springs, Ark., in the Illinois River near Siloam Springs, in Barron Fork, near Westville, Okla., in Sallisaw Creek near Marble City, Okla., and in the Ouachita River, Mountain Fork, Rolling Fork, Cossatot, and the Kiamichi, near Mena and De Queen, Ark., if black bass, jack salmon, croppie, perch, channel cat, etc., are an object.

He who desires to do his fishing in a more strenuous way, will find what he seeks at Port Arthur, Texas. The tarpon, weighing from 100 pounds up, is the liveliest kind of an antagonist at the other end of the line. The man who lands a big one, will have no doubts as to having been a-fishing. The Jew fish grows bigger still and is frequently landed with a tarpon outfit. There are plenty of 20 and 30 pound red fish and others that will keep the angler from idling away his time. Smaller fish, like trout, sheepshead, abound and in the fresh water bayous, black bass and perch of large size offer opportunity for fast reel fishing.

The Clay-Working Industries

By C. S. WALKER

Few people who have not given special attention to the subject, realize the important service of clay products in contributing to the comfort and well-being of man. They do not consider how dependent civilized man is in his domestic and industrial life, upon products made of clay. You will learn from the census report that \$340,000,000 are invested in the business of manufacturing burnt clay products in the United States, giving employment to 175,000 workmen, and from the bureau of mineral statistics of the U. S. geological survey, that the value of the clay products of the United States for the year 1907 was nearly \$172,031,823. I have been led to enter this field of work by the following conditions: The pilot who has struck the most rock in the harbor is the safest man to pilot the ship through,—knows where the rocks are. I have not struck all of the rocks in the clay business, but I have bumped up against many of them, and my observation and practice has shown me the rocks upon which others have been wrecked. It is experience that counts when one has the intelligence and training to take advantage of it. Analyze the situation correctly and profit by the results. The man who positively pronounces upon the value of clay from mere sight or touch is either a fool or a knave. That is, more moderately speaking, he has either had little or no experience in clay working, or for his own profit is trying to induce some one to invest in it. The clay must be properly tested before its value can be assured. A quantitative chemical analysis and a mechanical analysis, physical tests are necessary to determine plasticity, bonding power, shrinkage, strength, color when burned, vitrification, temperature and ability to bear glaze, and to give a practical demonstration of the character and commercial value of the product made from clay. All of these are important, and a part of them necessary in the development of a manufacturing establishment, either for the purpose of intelligent promotion or to enable the specialist to select the best method of treating clay. Too little attention is paid in this country to the preparation and mixing of the clay. In this the Europeans are ahead of us, but we are rapidly learning to realize our deficiency. Many of the losses in driers and kilns can be traced to a lack of proper preparation of the clay. Many clays require special treatment and the manufacturer who has learned this and gives his clay proper preparation holds the market ahead of all competitors. The manufacturer who has not learned this secret of clay preparation is perhaps making common ware from clay with high grade possibilities, or is losing thousands from ware damaged in the drying and burning. I have had extended experience in this work and have given it much

study. Many clay-working establishments have had their origin in the discovery of a clay bed, which is generally reported to be of exceptional value and unlimited extent. But the tests made to determine this are often superficial and unreliable, and made perhaps by some one who has pecuniary interest in promoting the undertaking. So, after a large investment in building and equipping the factory it is sometimes found to be impossible to produce a ware as good as the sample used by the promoter of the establishment and obtained, perhaps, through some dishonest or impracticable manipulation of the clay, or after a few years operation it is found that the character of the clay has changed, or perhaps the clay has become entirely exhausted. The manufacture of clay products is an interesting business. Did you ever think for one moment, a man may spend a day at his office in a building constructed entirely of burnt clay, perhaps having a steel frame, produced in furnaces lined with refractory clay or fire brick, the exterior of which is faced with brick, ornamented with terra cotta trimmings and the interior protected by clay fireproofing, the floors faced with clay tile in ornamental patterns of various shapes and colors, and the wainscoting of enameled tiles. In the evening he goes down upon the streets paved with clay brick and underlaid with clay sewer pipe and brick sewers, and with clay conduits for the electric wires. He goes to his home, a house built of brick, faced with beautiful natural clay color that his taste may choose, and having a roof of the beautiful and durable clay tile. His house is lighted by electricity, the wires conducting which are insulated from contact with the building by clay insulators. He takes his bath in a clay bath tub or one having a clay enamel, in a room the walls and floor of which are covered with enameled clay tiles; his dinner is cooked in pots or pans of clay or clay enameled iron; is served on clay dishes. The food he eats grew on land made more productive by being underdrained with clay pipes. He spends his evenings in a room made more comfortable and cheerful by the clay fire place and clay mantel, ornamented with clay vases, and perhaps he soothes his tired brain and forgets his troubles by smoking his favorite tobacco in a clay pipe, and yet so accustomed has he become to the use of clay products that he gives no thought to his indebtedness to the common mineral clay which alone possesses the properties that make such products possible.

I am interested, at this writing, in a tract of land adjacent to Oskaloosa, Barton County, Missouri. This land is underlaid with heavy deposits of shale suitable for the manufacture of brick and sewer pipe. There are heavy de-

posits of fire clay. This fire clay is 7 to 35 feet thick and the samples of brick that I have had burnt have stood the test of 1800 and 2800 degrees of heat. There is an abundance of pottery clay deposits on this land suitable for the manufacture of all kinds of pottery ware. These pottery clay deposits are 7 to 9 feet thick. All the above shales and clay deposits I find near Oskaloosa, Missouri, are excellent, both in quantity and quality. I have made personal tests of these shales and clays and those who are looking for a proposition of

this kind would do well to investigate these deposits.

Since writing this article in regard to the rich deposits of fire clay and brick shale, a company of capitalists of Kansas City have organized a company and bought out the Everharte-Schmalley 120 acres of fire clay land adjacent to Oskaloosa, paying the cash for this land and the Oskaloosa town site, and will erect a \$150,000 brick plant with all modern machinery including an electric light plant. The company name is The Premier Fire Clay and Product Co.

Letters From Along the Line

Decatur, Benton County, Ark.

Mch. 26, 1909.

Mr. F. E. Roesler, Immigration Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Answering your inquiry "as to what we have done with ourselves during the last six months?" As near as we can get at it, about 700 acres of land changed owners between June 1, 1908, and Jan. 1, 1909. The price paid averages \$15.50, but taking out some larger tracts more remote from town, it would leave an average of \$26.00. Confine the sales to a radius of one mile from town, and the price would run \$50 per acre. Since January 1, ten purchases of small tracts near town have been made and the price has run pretty high owing to locality selected. About four of the ten have been in the country and for there the average price was about \$9.50 per acre. Three of these outside farms have since been opened up. During the past month there has been an unusual activity in the way of improvements, building, clearing lands, preparatory to planting berries and orchards. The land values range per acre for unimproved, out 3 to 5 miles, \$8 to \$15 per acre; improved, same locations, \$20 to \$50 per acre, according to the value of the improvements. The greatest advance, however, is notably marked on urban tracts, the same selling from \$100 to \$300; one tract of 3 acres sold for \$500 per acre.

Inside the corporation of Decatur, there are now under construction a school building, 2-story, 8 rooms, concrete and brick, furnace heat, to cost \$6,000; an 80 foot front hotel, concrete block and steel front, 2-story; cost not given; four good concrete store rooms; one good concrete block completed; one solid limestone store building 30x100 feet. The canning plant has added several hundred feet of shed room, in addition to a large concrete storage room. Mr. John Kuebler has built a large plant for manufacturing concrete blocks and bricks. The Decatur Berry Association have under construction an up-to-date concrete and steel packing shed and warehouse. Another is being built by Mr. E. N. Plank and a forty-foot front concrete block hardware and furniture store is under construction.

The possibilities of a cold storage and ice plant, while not as definite as might be desired, are still very flattering, and the same may be said of the proposed electric light plant. Our new waterworks plant with a pressure of sixty pounds is working very satisfactorily.

Our Berry growers are now planting 250 acres in strawberries. We will ship about 60 cars this spring and 100 cars the spring of 1910 if a good crop is obtained. We have now in cultivation on the 24 sections nearest to town 4233½ acres in apple orchard, 1107 acres in peach orchard, 400 acres old, 250 acres new, total 650 acres in strawberries, 175 acres in blackberries and raspberries, will plant this spring 200 acres in tomatoes, 100 acres in cantaloupes, beans, potatoes, etc., and we have a big cannery to take care of all we can raise.

Now, if anyone should ask you, you can tell them that Decatur is a beautiful and healthful location on a good trunk line of railroad; that it has more fruit trees within a radius of 3½ miles than any other town in Benton County; that it ships more berries and vegetables than any other town in the county; that it has made a greater percentage of improvement during the past year than any town in the county; that it has the largest individual fruit and berry grower (E. N. Plank) in the county; he has growing on his farm 30,000 peach trees, 10,000 apple trees, and sold in the spring of 1908, \$12,800 worth of strawberries, making an average of \$128 per acre for 100 acres and will have the product of 150 acres to sell in the spring of 1909. Decatur has ten farm products from which \$100 per acre has been realized and has one of the finest canning plants in the country. Decatur has two well organized shipping associations: The Farmers Union and the Decatur Fruit and Berry Growers Association. In conclusion you may say that we have no malaria, no mosquitoes, no saloons and no negroes, good cool soft water, pure air, mild winters and no muddy roads. Everything considered this is the country a man would be looking for, if he is seeking a home.

Respectfully,

J. S. HUNSAKER.
J. M. COLLINS.

Sallisaw, Oklahoma.
Mar. 11, 1909.

Dear Sir:

I have no definite information as to the number of acres of land which have changed owners within five miles of this place since June 30, 1908. Between July 27th and December 30th, at least 10,000 acres have been transferred and the price for same will average \$10 per acre, making the gross amount \$100,000. The improvements on this land amount to about \$50,000 to \$65,000. Since January about 6000 acres at an average price of \$20 per acre have been sold. About 350 acres of this land have been cleared and put in cultivation. Thousands of dollars are being paid the lumber yards for material to build new houses in the country and the town is growing rapidly; about 400 increase in population since January 1st, and the present population is now 3000. About fifty new residences now under construction. We have put in waterworks which cost \$52,000, an electric light plant, \$11,000, and have a school building under construction costing \$25,000. The Simmons Bros. Handle Co. and the Repp, Burner Lumber Co. are the newest of our industries, and eight new mercantile houses have been established. The newest enterprises under consideration are a brick church building to cost \$10,000, a lodge hall to cost \$7,000, and a public park.

The products of this country, as you know, are corn, cotton, Irish and sweet potatoes, melons, peaches, strawberries, poultry, hogs and cattle. The fruit acreage in the immediate vicinity of Sallisaw is 40 acres in apples, 200 in peaches, 10 in pears, etc., 200 in strawberries, 30 in blackberries and raspberries, and in truck production there are 600 acres of Irish potatoes, 20 acres in tomatoes and 80 acres in miscellaneous truck. Our poultry shipments amount annually to 7000 cases of eggs and 1200 coops of chickens.

Respectfully,

J. C. BERRY,
Secretary Commercial Club.

Winthrop, Little River Co., Ark.
March 29, 1909.

Dear Sir:

Answering your recent letter concerning activity in the sale of farm lands since the beginning of the year, would state that fifteen farms have been sold averaging 60 acres each and selling at an average price of \$8.00 per acre. Three hundred acres were cleared, fenced and put under cultivation. In the six preceding months twelve sales were made, aggregating 1130 acres, for which \$8,825 was paid. All these were improved farms. There are now in cultivation in orchard, 100 acres in apples, 100 in peaches, 20 in plums and pears, and 7 in strawberries and blackberries. We have fifty acres in potatoes, ten in tomatoes and fifty acres in miscellaneous truck. We have an increase of 200 in the population of the town, have two new stores, a new shingle mill, and a new cotton gin is soon to be built.

Little River County is in the southwest corner of the state. Winthrop is within 8 miles of the center of the county and is a station on the Kansas City Southern Railway, 38 miles north

of Texarkana and 449 miles south of Kansas City. It has about 800 inhabitants, has a good school of 200 pupils, two churches, some first class stores, a large cotton gin and grist mill, a lumber mill, etc., and no saloons. The country has plenty of good spring water, none better; also wells. The location is high and dry. North of town about three miles is Little River, quite a large stream, navigated in the early days, and abounding in plenty of good fish. The bottom lands on either side, comparatively level, dark sandy loam, are very rich, producing fine corn and cotton. West, east and south are several smaller streams, all of them having fine rich bottom lands. On the uplands is a light sandy loam well adapted to peach culture and vegetables and in places a red gravelly clay soil, which has proven to be the very finest for fruit culture, especially for peaches. Both the red gravelly soil and the sandy loam are good for general farming, producing from one-half to one bale of cotton to the acre and from 20 to 50 bushels of corn, according to the season and labor expended. The bottom lands produce from one to one and one-half bales of cotton to the acre and from 40 to 60 bushels of corn. All of this land was originally timbered, the varieties of large growth being oaks of various kinds, hickory, gum, walnut, ash, holly, pine and cherry. The greater portion of the large timber has been cut off by the lumber companies.

The climate is healthful. The public schools are kept open from six to eight months in the country districts and from eight to ten months in the towns. The range for stock is very good from the first of April until the first of November, on the uplands. During the winter months the cattle find sufficient good forage in the cane brakes to keep in good condition. Hogs can be raised on the native roots and grasses and grow fat enough for market in fall and winter on the nuts and acorns in the woods. River bottom land is worth from \$10 to \$15 per acre and is cheap at that price. The uplands are somewhat cheaper.

Yours truly,
R. T. SESSIONS.

De Ridder, Vernon Parish, Louisiana.
March 25th, 1909.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 20th, will say that there have been from 12 to 15 land sales here since January 1st, covering about 400 acres, at an average price of \$10 per acre. There is considerable diversity in prices of lands. Land close to the town ranges from \$10 to \$100 per acre. Cut over land further out is cheaper. Land with merchantable timber is valued for its timber. The Long-Bell Experimental Farm between here and Bon Ami has added 200 acres to its holdings. It has now over 300 acres in cultivation and settles forever the question as to what can be done with cut over lands. The experimental work of the last three years has been an unqualified success and we now know what we can do with this land. All the ordinary field crops have done well and the 10 acres in peach trees, 20 in strawberries, 25 in Irish potatoes, 3 in tomatoes and 50 acres in commercial truck leave nothing to be desired.

About 35 new settlers have come here and probably 300 acres of new land have been broken by them.

De Ridder is a good, prosperous and growing town. It now has 3500 inhabitants and is forty odd miles north of Lake Charles, La. The Hudson River Lbr. Co. mills employ 500 men; the Ludington, Wells, Van Schaick Lbr. Mills, one mile north, employ an equal number and the King-Ryder Mills at Bon Ami, 2 miles south, also have 500 men employed. The town has four hotels, two drug stores, nine groceries, eight dry goods stocks, five department stores, two banks, capital \$75,000, steam bakery, graded schools, three railroads, and a number of small mercantile establishments. Most of the business enterprises are in substantial brick and stone buildings. There are many handsome private dwellings. An electric light and waterworks plant are under construction.

There are good openings here for an iron foundry, machine shop, wholesale grocery, and wood working factories. Lands in the vicinity are now being placed on the market and we are beginning to develop our agricultural resources.

Yours truly,
FRANK V. HOWARD.

Goodman, McDonald Co., Mo.
March 4, 1909.

Dear Sir:

Answering your recent favor, between June 30, 1908, and the end of the year, 39 farms ranging from 5 acres to 280 acres were sold in this vicinity. Fourteen of these were forty acre tracts, ten had only ten acres each, four were 80 acre tracts, five ranged from 120 to 280 acres and two were five acre tracts. The prices ranged from \$6 per acre to \$50 per acre. There was also a lively demand for town lots, of which 16 were sold. Since January, 1909, forty-three sales were made comprising 1980 acres, for which a gross purchase price of \$31,320 was paid. About fifty farms of ten and twenty acres were opened this spring, the average improvement being about \$10 per acre, to which might be added 22 farms opened up in the fall. In the town we have added nine new dwellings, a drug store, a lumber yard and a concrete block factory. Town and country are improving rapidly.

Yours truly,
J. O. FOGUE.

Neosho, Newton Co., Mo.
Mch. 29, 1909.

Dear Sir:

Since January 1st, there have been about forty land sales in this district, with an average of 80 acres to the sale and prices ranging from \$45 to \$60 per acre. Close to the city a number of 5-10-20 and 40 acre tracts have been sold and nearly all of this land is being put in fruits, principally berries. The price of these tracts has been from \$50 to \$80 per acre.

We have now in orchard: 2500 acres in apples, 75 acres in peach trees, 15 acres in plums, cherries and pears, 1000 in strawberries and 50 in blackberries and raspberries. In Irish potatoes we have 50 acres, in tomatoes 300, in miscellaneous truck 50 acres. Our egg shipments amount to 5000 cases and those of poultry 100,000 pounds. The Neosho Fruit Growers and Shippers Association are prepared to ship 100 carloads of strawberries this season and the Southwest Missouri Fruit Growers Association 80 carloads. Our cannery is prepared for a daily run of 20,000 cans.

Respectfully,
LEE D. BELL,
Secy. Commercial Club.

Poteau, Oklahoma,
Mar. 25, 1909.

Dear Sir:

Between June 30, 1908, and January 1, 1909, about 3000 acres of land were sold in this vicinity at an average price of \$20 per acre. About half of this land is newly improved. Since January about 20 sales of land have been made, aggregating about 3200 acres. On about 15 new farms, averaging 80 acres, improvements to the value of \$16,000 have been made. We have about 200 new people in town and 300 in the adjacent country. The large coal segregation on our west, keeps out of market considerable land which would find ready purchasers.

In fruit and truck, we have at Poteau, 100 acres in apples, 150 in peaches, 20 in plums, pears, etc., 25 in strawberries, 75 in Irish potatoes and about 50 in miscellaneous commercial truck.

Respectfully,
SAM McCLURE.

Some Undeveloped Resources Along the Kansas City Southern Railway

The country along the line of the K. C. S. Railway has been settled more or less thinly for more than seventy years, but being off the line of transcontinental travel, developed its resources more slowly than did other sections situated nearer the lines of travel. The construction of the Pacific Railways extending from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, in the early seventies, gave force and direction to the

movement of settlers who naturally followed the lines of least resistance and built their cities and opened their farms where transportation was assured. The land grants, with which the transcontinental lines had been endowed, were offered to the emigrating public at nominal prices and on the easiest terms, and millions of dollars were expended in advertising these lands and attracting settlers to them, and most

of the railway companies maintained agencies in Europe where many thousands of new settlers were secured.

There was an abundance of good land in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and other states that could be had under the homestead laws, but these having no railway facilities, were passed by and left for the use of another generation. The older, thinly settled states had for a time to content themselves with the natural increase of population, deriving but little, if any, benefit from immigration. The immigrant movement to the West had about run its course in 1890 and then the active construction of railways in the more southerly states began. Long neglected, fertile territory was supplied with transportation and the waste places in the older states were filled up and the abundant resources which had lain so long dormant began to be developed. In the agricultural lines apparently nearly complete development has taken place, that is to say, nearly all lands capable of tillage near a railroad are now in cultivation. The mineral resources, where discovered, are being exploited and hundreds of factories are working up such other raw materials as can be made available.

The latest great trunk line of railroad to be built, was the Kansas City Southern Railway, passing through an old settled country from Kansas City, Missouri, to the Gulf of Mexico. Less than ten per cent of the land along the line was under cultivation when this railroad was built. The new road passed through four hundred and fifty miles of merchantable timber, extending from the Arkansas River to within fifty miles of tidewater. The availability of this timber caused the building of numerous new towns and the construction of over one hundred and fifty sawmills. Since 1900, during which time a record has been kept, the population within five miles of the track has increased from 304,320 to 664,113, and within ordinary wagon hauling distance, say 15 miles, to more than one and one-half million. The number of farms within five miles of the track, covering 786 miles, is about 18,000, comprising about one and one-quarter million acres. There are still available for cultivation along the Kansas City Southern Railway about 11,000,000 acres, land enough for 137,500 farms of 80 acres each. Of this land 355,454 acres are in Southwestern Missouri; 2,524,917 acres in Western Arkansas; 1,671,212 acres in North and South-eastern Texas; 3,744,794 acres in Western Louisiana, and 2,640,922 acres in Eastern Oklahoma. All of this land, except a limited acreage, is in private lands, some of it still has merchantable timber on it, but probably three-fourths of it is available at prices ranging from \$3.50 per acre to \$25 per acre for unimproved land.

Now these 11,000,000 acres of untitled lands present vast possibilities in the way of agricultural development. They make possible an increase in cotton, corn, live stock and grain production and a consequent increase in the capacity and number of manufacturing establishments. Much of the country is well suited to the production of extra early truck and fine fruits ranging from oranges and figs to crab-apples and in this direction there is room for an

enormous development. With the growth of this industry, which is already large, will come the manufacture of fruit products, canneries, preserving works, pickling works, box and crate factories, vinegar works, etc. The cotton production along the line is now about half a million bales. Four times as much can be readily produced. Cotton gins, cottonseed oil mills, fertilizer works, are situated at several points on the line, but their number can be profitably enlarged, and in a country so rich in cheap fuel and well provided with railroad transportation there are good openings for half a hundred cotton cloth mills. The rice growing industry on the Gulf Coast, convenient to the Kansas City Southern Railway, covers about 200,000 acres, and great rice mills are in operation at Beaumont, Nederland, Port Arthur and Lake Charles. Less than one-fourth of the available rice land is in cultivation, and in time this industry will be greatly enlarged. Commercial orange cultivation is just beginning in Southwest Louisiana and Southeast Texas, but, as over 3400 acres were planted during the winter of 1908-9, it is a safe prediction that oranges will move northward in carload lots in two or three years from now, in company with carload lots of extra early truck.

While much of the pine timber has been removed there still remain large quantities of hardwoods, suitable for furniture, wagon timbers, cooperage, boxes and a multitude of other purposes, and there are good openings for wood-working plants of all kinds. The waste products of the sawmills, the sawdust and shavings from the planing mills and the pine stumps on the cut over lands are beginning to be utilized in the manufacture of turpentine, creosote, wood alcohol, and in the manufacture of paper, for which rice straw is also being more or less extensively used.

The mineral resources along the line are being more or less extensively worked. The Joplin Lead and Zinc District, located within a radius of forty miles from Joplin, Mo., and which in 1907 had an output of lead and zinc ores valued at over \$16,000,000, is constantly increasing in area and output. New ore deposits are constantly found and placed under development. They are most easily and cheaply mined in this district, and, owing to the superior transportation facilities and close proximity of cheap fuel for smelting and refining them, are most easily marketed. Similar ores have been found in Benton, Scott, Polk and Sevier counties, Arkansas, and in the course of time will be profitably worked. Manganese, antimony and iron ores exist in Polk and Sevier counties, Arkansas, and in Eastern Texas bog iron is abundant, but their actual available quantity is not yet fully known. Enormous beds of fine commercial slate are found in Polk and Sevier counties, Ark. They are being worked to a limited extent, but with the improvement of transportation facilities in the slate fields a great enlargement of the slate manufacturing industry can be confidently expected. Glass or quartz sands, convenient to very cheap fuel, are found near Fort Smith, Ark., Oil City, La., and Beaumont, Texas. None of these have as yet been put to practical use. At White Cliffs in Little River County, Arkansas, are great deposits of chalk

and cement clays. The quantity available, it has been estimated, is sufficient to run a cement mill of 1000 barrels or 200 tons for 537 years. Another great deposit of this material is found 16 miles northwest of Ashdown, Ark., and a third large deposit of great thickness is at Westville in Oklahoma, on the K. C. S. Ry.

Valuable shales and clays, suitable for the manufacture of every variety of brick, tiling, sewer pipe, etc., and nearly all in close proximity to good coal, oil or gas, are found in many places along the line. Extensive plants are operated at Pittsburg, Kans., Oskaloosa, Mo., Fort Smith, Ark. and Texarkana, Tex., but there are half a dozen other places where large brick and sewer pipe plants will in time be established. The coal mining industry is extensively developed in Southern Kansas and Missouri, with Pittsburg, Kans., as the financial center and supply point. The annual output is about 7,000,000 tons. Another great coal field is near Fort Smith, Ark., having an annual output of about 4,000,000 tons. Both of these fields are increasing in area and new

mines are sunk where the presence of coal had not been suspected in the earlier days of the industry. The possibilities of the asphalt deposits in Sevier and Pike Counties, Arkansas, and in Eastern Oklahoma, have not yet been determined, but the Pike County product has been used for paving the streets of Little Rock. Oil and gas have been found in so many places, that one could almost reach the conclusion that these products could be found anywhere. Many hundreds of borings have been made and oil in merchantable quantity has been found near Beaumont, Lake Charles, Mooringsport, Oil City, La., and in lesser quantity in hundreds of wells. Gas is very abundant near Oil City, and Fort Smith and several cities are lighted and heated from these sources of supply. Borings for gas and oil are now being made in Southwestern Missouri near Oskaloosa; at Westville, Stilwell and Poteau, Oklahoma, in Sebastian, Sevier and Little River Counties, Ark., and at Oil City, Mooringsport, Vivian, Blanchard, Mansfield, Many, Loring, DeQuincey, and other points in Louisiana.

Last Year's Development of the Country Along the Kansas City Southern Railway

Once a year a statement based on the annual reports of the Company's agents, the reports of the local Commercial clubs, banks and real estate engaged in business along the line, is compiled, which shows very closely what progress has been made in a strip of land ten miles wide and extending the full length of the line. The aggregate or summary, of the several hundred reports received at the close of the year 1908, is as follows, giving the number, kind and cost of the improvements made:

Agricultural Improvements

Purchase value of 1702 farms, 204,240 at \$10 per acre.....	\$ 2,042,400
Improvements made on 1273 new farms, 44,530 acres.....	534,300
New orchards planted, 7,274 acres at \$40 per acre.....	291,380

Total Agricultural Investments.. \$2,868,080

Total number of farms, 1908—within 5 miles of track, 17,494.

Total acreage of farms within 5 miles of track, 1,136,047 acres.

Total acreage in truck farms and orchards, 51,804 acres, value \$825,630.

City and Town Improvements

New dwellings erected.....	2,072	\$1,834,715
New commercial buildings and factories.....	221	5,932,975
Churches and schools.....	72	784,950
Public buildings, benevolent institutions.....	25	613,500
Warehouses, elevators, etc....	26	405,190
Hotels and Improvements....	26	262,600
Waterworks, electric light plant, etc.....	21	357,700

Streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc.	45	622,803
Parks, health and pleasure resorts, etc.....	15	165,200
Improved Telephone Service..	21	77,200
Total.....		\$1,106,833

New Industrial Enterprises

New factories, mills, etc....	62	\$1,606,500
Lumber, coal, mining, gas and oil.....	83	2,428,982
Transportation, irrigation, etc.....	42	12,990,578
Total.....	187	\$17,026,060

Mercantile

New mercantile establishments,	115	915,800
New banks.....	9	270,000
		\$1,185,800

Summary

Rural developments—Enter- prises.....	1,512	\$2,858,080
City and town improvements —Enterprises.....	2,547	11,106,833
Manufacturing and Produc- tive—Enterprises.....	160	4,035,482
Transportation, etc., etc....	42	12,990,578
Mercantile and Banking....	124	1,185,800
		4,385 \$32,176,773

Town population, 1907, 326,990; 1908, 343,307. Increase, 16,317.

Country population, 1907, 308,880; 1908, 320,805. Increase, 11,925.

Total increase, 28,242.

Special Mention

NEW K. C. S. PUBLICATIONS. The Passenger Department has just published and has ready for distribution, a new attractive folder relating to the summer resorts along the line of the K. C. S. Railway. The Gulf Coast Book just printed, contains a very complete and well illustrated description of the country between Shreveport, La., and the Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Texas. Those in search of a new location for a home will find it interesting reading. K. C. S. Farm, Fruit and Truck Papers No. 2, relating to the proper use of fertilizers of various kinds, to be followed later on by a paper on sprays, fungicides and insecticides, No. 3—is now ready for distribution. Any or all of these publications will be sent free of cost to those requesting same of the General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

THE KIHLEBERG HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE at Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, built especially for the comfort and entertainment of visitors and invalids who desire to derive benefit from the use of the waters of the springs, the largest, most modern and best equipped tourist and health-seekers hotel in Northwest Arkansas, is now complete in all its appointments and was opened to the general public, with due ceremonies, including a banquet and ball, on May 1, 1909.

BAKER SPRINGS HOTEL, thirteen miles east of Wickes Station, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, having several sulphur springs, good bathing, boating, fishing and fine scenery, will be open during the season of 1909. Write for information to B. F. McCauley, proprietor, Wickes, Polk Co., Arkansas.

THE WILHELMINA INN, altitude 2600, at Rich Mountain Station on the Kansas City Southern Railway, will be open during the season of 1909. Mr. Geo. W. Barr, Manager, Rich Mountain P. O., Polk County, Ark., will be pleased to give information.

THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION is now busily engaged in making preparations for holding the Fourth Annual Fair at

Shreveport, La., November 1st to 6th, inclusive. Greater interest than ever before is being shown by the people, and the displays of fine live stock, field and orchard products and the products of the numerous industrial establishments, will be more extensive than at any preceding fair. Whoever desires to see assembled in one place what the people, the factories, soil and climate of Louisiana are capable of producing, should by all means visit this State Fair. Mr. L. N. Brueggerhoff, Secretary, Box 588, Shreveport, La., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

THE GRANNISS PLANTATION FRUIT AND TRUCK GROWERS COLONY, at Pickering, La., which placed its lands in market last June has made fine progress during the winter of 1908-9 and starts in with a dozen new farms and some fifty or sixty people who were not there the year before. Nearly a thousand letters of inquiry were received and if all those who promised to come next fall, arrive, there will be a new settlement of 500 people at Pickering, La., by Christmas, 1909. Mr. Jos. D. La Brie, 504 Keith & Perry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., will be pleased to give any desired information.

ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION Tickets will be on sale from Kansas City, Mo., and practically all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Illinois to all points on the Kansas City Southern Railway, the first and third Tuesday of every month. These homeseekers' tickets are governed by the following rules: Limit twenty-five days from date of sale, which is the first and third Tuesday of every month. Stop-overs will be allowed on going trip within fifteen days from date of sale and on return trip within final limit at all points on our line south of Cleveland, Mo. Free side trips en route southbound from Spiro to Fort Smith and return and from Beaumont to Port Arthur and return, on application to conductor, to passengers holding homeseekers' tickets.

A Dissertation on Fertilizers

When a man in the thickly settled parts of France sells his farm with the idea of establishing himself on another tract of land, he simply sells so much space on the map of France, carefully reserving for himself the right to cart away the first nine inches of soil from the surface. It has required much time and money to bring the soil to its high state of fertility, and this top soil spread over the new farm makes it as good as the old one.

Compared with the population, space for farming operations is too scant in France to

allow any of it to go to waste and the poorest land is fertilized until it becomes highly productive. In the United States there are thousands of abandoned farms; abandoned because the owners through ignorance or shiftlessness had allowed the soil to deteriorate until they found themselves unable to take from it a bare subsistence. There are also thousands of other farms not yet abandoned, which, sooner or later, must be, unless something is done to restore the land to its former condition. There are several millions of acres which cannot now

produce the wheat they used to grow because the soil has simply been worked to death. In our happy-go-lucky American way we have exhausted miles and miles of farm lands, which with our rapidly increasing population we are going to need and need badly in a very few years. These abandoned farms, most of them in the eastern states, will again have to be brought under cultivation.

There never was a need for abandoning any farm on account of non-fertility. The spreading of barnyard manure and the rotation of crops, would have maintained the fertility of the soil and even this late in the day will restore the fertility of a worn-out farm. We hear much said about "fertile and inexhaustible soils." With the exception of lands periodically overflowed, or regularly irrigated, no such thing as an "inexhaustible soil" exists. The Texas black land farmers, who for many years boasted of their "inexhaustible black-waxy lands," have ceased being noisy since they find their cotton yield decreased from 1,200 pounds to 650 pounds of seed cotton per acre; their corn yield from 55 to less than 30 bushels; their wheat from 30 bushels to less than 13 bushels; their oats from 65 bushels to less than 40 bushels to the acre. River valley lands may continue their productiveness unabated for many years, and by penetrating a little deeper with the plow and subsoiling every few years, this fertility may be maintained during the average lifetime of a farmer. With upland farms the case is different. A few years of careless farming will show a gradual decrease in yield, which the farmer is likely to attribute to too much rain, too little rain, late or early frost, or any other reason except that he has been continuously drawing on the soil for plant food without paying therefor an equivalent. However, some of the naturally poor soils produce heavier crops than the richest prairie soils, due to a system of intelligent fertilizing, due to the man who knows how to make land rich while growing crops continuously. No land is naturally so rich, but that it can be improved, nor will it hold its fertility unless provision be made for maintaining it.

The principles underlying the use of manures and fertilizers as laid down by Baron von Liebig in his famous work on Agricultural Chemistry, some seventy years ago, were the following;

1. "A soil can be termed fertile only when it contains all the material requisite for the nutrition of plants in the required quantity and in the proper form.

2. With every crop a part of these ingredients is removed. A part of this is added again from the inexhaustible store of the atmosphere; another part, however, is lost forever if not replaced by man.

3. The fertility of the soil remains unchanged if all the ingredients are given back to the land. Such a restitution is effected by manure.

4. The manure produced in the course of husbandry is not sufficient to maintain permanently the fertility of a farm. It lacks the constituents which are annually exported in the shape of grain, hay, milk and live stock."

From the soil plants get an ash compound of phosphorus, sulphates, silicates and carbonates of potash, soda, lime and magnesia with small

quantities of oxide of iron, manganese and alkali chlorides. From the atmosphere they receive gases consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic acid.

Without nitrogen there can be no plant growth. It is a powerful stimulant and its special function is to produce the framework, such as leaves, stems, bolls, roots, etc., rather than seed or fruit. In other words, its great office is to produce the vegetative part of the plant rather than the reproductive portion. Plants with small leaves of a weak, sickly appearance often lack a sufficiency of nitrogen. Soils that produce plants of a good, vigorous growing size, which fruit poorly, are not in need of nitrogen, but need phosphoric acid, or potash or both, to aid in the development of the reproductive features of the plant. When nitrogen is present in excess, a rapid and excessive, but watery and unnatural growth which is made at the expense of fruitfulness takes place. In wheat it shows so rank a growth of straw as to make the plant unable to carry its weight until the grain is matured; in cotton by a great growth of plant, with but few blossoms and fewer bolls; on fruit trees by a rapid and sappy growth which produces little fruit. The growth of the plant is frequently prolonged beyond a point that is safe for full maturity.

The common sources of nitrogen in commercial fertilizers are nitrate of soda, cotton seed meal, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood and tankage. Fish scrap, castor pomace and other material are also used. The nitrogen in nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia act a little more quickly than that in dried blood, tankage or other organic substances. Nitrate of soda contains from 15 to 16 per cent of nitrogen, sulphate of ammonia, 19 to 22; dried blood, 10 to 14½; tankage, 5 to 9; dried fish scrap, 7 to 8; cotton seed meal, 6½ to 7½; castor pomace, 5 to 6, and tobacco stems 2½ to 4 per cent. Leguminous crops (such as clover, beans, peas, etc.), draw their supply of nitrogen from the air, and therefore an artificial application of nitrogen fertilizer is rarely needed.

Phosphoric acid is necessary for the healthy growth of plants, and is essential to the best production of straw and seed. Its deficiency in the soil is shown by the want of vigor in the plant life. To produce its full effect, however, it must be used on a soil already rich in nitrogen or be associated with nitrogen in the fertilizer; otherwise it will produce a tall, pale and spindling growth of straw with very small increase in grain or fruit. It has a marked effect in hastening maturity and should be used freely on all crops which it is desired should ripen early.

The principal commercial sources of phosphoric acid are phosphate rock, acid phosphate, or dissolved phosphate rock, dissolved bone black, bone meal, dissolved bone and Thomas slag. In ground phosphate rock and bone black, the phosphoric acid is insoluble or unavailable, so that these materials produce effects very slowly. They are used occasionally in composts, but are not recommended for direct application to the soil. Bone black and raw phosphates are treated with sulphuric acid, which renders the phosphoric acid soluble, and the material is then known as superphosphate

or acid phosphate. All phosphoric acid when once available is of equal value, without regard to the source from which it is derived. Available phosphoric acid is derived from the following sources: Acid Phosphate 15 to 17 per cent; Carolina Phosphate Rock 26 to 27; Dissolved Bone Black 15 to 18; Bone Meal 5 to 8; Dissolved Bone 13 to 15; Thomas Slag 22 to 24; Peruvian Guano 7 to 8 per cent.

Potash is found in large proportions in all plants. It is essential to the production of starch fiber and the growing parts of the plant; without it there cannot be a full development of plant or seed. In combination with nitrogen and phosphoric acid, potash contributes to the full and perfect development of the plants. Excess of potash does not show any special effect on the plant, but a weakened growth, a lack of fruitfulness, and especially a slow and unsatisfactory development of starch and woody fiber follows its deficiency in the soil.

The greatest potash supply in the world is found at Stassfurt, Germany, where soluble potash salts are mined in great quantities. Muriate of Potash is the cheapest form of potash, but not best suited for certain crops, like tobacco and oranges. Then sulphate of potash, or the sulphate of potash and magnesia should be used. Kainit is another potash salt containing chlorine and is especially valuable for use on sandy soils, not only for its fertilizing qualities, but also for its peculiar property of retaining moisture, and its power of destroying insect life and preventing plant diseases, such as cotton blight. Woodashes are also a valuable source of potash, though the amount contained is small and variable. Ashes made on the place should be kept dry and used on the heavier soils. The crude salts of the Stassfurt mines contain pure potash as follows: Kainit, 12.4 per cent, Carnalit, 9, Sylvinit, 12.4 per cent. The manufactured products: Sulphate of potash, 48.6 to 51.8 per cent; sulphate of potash and magnesia, 25.9 per cent, muriate of potash, 44.1—50.5 and 56.8, manure salt, potash, 20 and 30 per cent. Potash in the form of wood ashes and cotton seed hull ashes consists largely of carbonate of potash which is useful as a plant food, but cannot profitably be mixed with organic nitrogenous fertilizer materials, as this form of potash rapidly decomposes organic matter, thereby losing more or less ammonia.

Lime improves the condition of swampy or peaty soils which consist largely of humus and are consequently rich in nitrogen, which is, however, unavailable, owing to the slow decay of the humus in some of these soils. Lime furnishes the conditions for a more rapid decay. Such soils sometimes need phosphoric acid and potash as well as lime. Lime also performs the valuable office of sweetening the soils, when they contain an excess of acid. It also makes heavy clays light and porous and renders the plant food in them more available. Quicklime, marl and burnt oyster shells are the more common sources of lime.

Barnyard or stable manure is regarded by many farmers as being a complete fertilizer and the only fertilizer needed on any soil. This is correct only in so far as such manure contains all three of the fertilizing elements, but these

are rarely found in the proportion needed by the different crops. There is usually an excess of nitrogen and not enough phosphoric acid and potash. The foundation for maintaining and improving soil fertility is in all cases barnyard manure, no matter what commercial fertilizers are applied thereafter to attain specific ends. The first necessary steps are to secure the accumulation and preservation of barnyard manures and the proper distribution of the same over the land. The greatest need on the land is vegetable matter. Everything that looks like manure or fertilizer must be saved and returned to the land. By using sawdust, leaves, straw, etc., for bedding, nearly, if not all the liquid manures can be saved and these, housed in a water tight place with a cement floor, can be properly composted with kainit to preserve the ammonia. To leave them exposed to the sunshine and the rains means a loss of nitrogen.

The leaching out of manures through heating and the rains should in every way be avoided. Stable manure should be applied whenever ready to be hauled away from the buildings. Decay adds nothing to its constituents. If plowed under as soon as spread, the decay will be more rapid than when left on the surface. For cultivated crops it is best to plow under in the fall. Where the ground is generally frozen all winter the fall application is best. In the southern states the manures can be economically applied in the spring. The proper spreading of the manure is an important consideration. When done with the right kind of machinery the best results are obtained. When the farmer applies to the soil plenty of vegetable matter, be it by plowing under vegetation or manure which rots in the ground, much of the phosphorus and potash already in the ground, but not in available form, are made available. Decaying vegetable matter, commonly called humus, has not only the advantage of storing water but makes the soil more porous and easier of cultivation. When stable manure is allowed to decompose by exposure to the weather, a large part of the nitrogen, its most valuable element of plant food, is lost in the form of ammonia. This loss, however, can be largely prevented by scattering kainit over the surface of the manure as it accumulates, using about one pound per day for each cow or horse, or for each eight head of sheep. The kainit will save more than its cost in preventing the nitrogen from escaping in the form of ammonia gas, and will still possess all its original value as plant food. When stable manure is treated in this way, the addition of phosphoric acid will make it a complete fertilizer of the highest quality.

Leguminous crops, such as peas, beans, alfalfa, vetches, clovers, cowpeas, etc., gather a part of their nitrogen from the atmosphere which circulates in the upper stratum of the soil. They accomplish this by means of microscopic organisms which inhabit the small tubercles found on their roots. When plowed under, they not only furnish nitrogen to the soil, but also humus, which is equally important. The heavier the growth of the clover or pea crop, the larger will be the amount of nitrogen it will gather. Any soil which has produced a heavy crop of clover or cowpeas, can be de-

pended upon the following season to produce a corresponding heavy crop of corn or cotton. A rank growth of legumes can be secured on even barren soils by a liberal application of a fertilizer containing phosphoric acid and potash with a little nitrogen as a starter.

There are two crops which contain in a large measure and in concentrated form, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash and these are the crimson clover and cowpeas, valuable in both their roots and stalks for fertilizing or green manuring, and not expensive. They are generally applied as follows: After the crops are removed in the fall give the land thorough preparation by plowing and harrowing and sow broadcast fifteen or twenty pounds of crimson clover to the acre and brush it in. In the winter the milch cows can be pastured on it profitably. In the spring cut the crop for hay. Then turn under the stubble and sow broadcast two bushels of cowpeas to the acre. In the fall make hay of the vines, or gather the peas and turn the vines under. Both of these have a heavy root growth which penetrates deep into the earth and with the tops furnish a large amount of vegetable growth, adding much nitrogen with other plant food easily available for crops. The cost of these, as compared to their value, is small, as the effect will be felt for years in the growth of crops. It is estimated that an average crop of crimson clover is worth from \$15 to \$30 an acre for the nitrogen alone and equal to twenty tons of manure, while the cowpeas are nearly or quite as valuable, as both of these crops absorb nitrogen from the air. The advantage gained by planting both of these crops together (the clover first) is that the nitrogen being more expensive than any other element in a complete fertilizer, the addition of the cowpeas will secure the largest quantity of nitrogen from the air at small cost. If one wishes to add phosphoric acid and potash, let the proportion be 8 per cent of the former and 10 per cent of the latter. Both wood ashes and well rotted manure contain these in available form.

The kind and quantity of fertilizer to be applied depends on the nature of the soil, the preceding crop grown and the crop that is to follow. The crop following clover or cowpeas needs less nitrogen, while one following cereals, timothy, sorghum or millet would need a liberal supply. The amounts of phosphoric acid and potash to be used depend upon the natural character of the soil. A soil rich in lime needs little phosphoric acid and is greatly improved by potash, both of which are essential to crop production. They are fairly permanent and when an excess is applied remain in the soil available for succeeding crops.

The practical utility in the use of natural and artificial fertilizers is best shown in the methods used and results obtained by those who are systematically applying them to their lands. In the January 1, 1909, issue of the "Southern Ruralist" of Atlanta, Georgia, are a series of letters in which the various points are carefully reported on. Mr. G. K. McQuarrie, of DeFuniak Springs, Florida, reports on his operations as follows: He has a small dairy of sixteen cows and once a week the accumulated manure is spread on the land and plowed under then

and there. About a ton of fertilizer is gained per week in summer and about every five days in winter. The farm comprises sixty acres, but every inch of it is treated to high grade manure once a year and half of it a second time. About ten tons is applied to the acre. A system of crop rotation is followed in conjunction with the use of this manure and commercial fertilizers are added where their need is apparent.

Farm operations really begin about the first of August in each year. About this time, manure is used for fall vegetables, such as turnips, rutabagas, collards, cabbages, onions, lettuce, etc. Later on an acre or two are sown in rape for green feed in winter for the milk cows. This continues until the first of January, when preparation is made for a high yield per acre of a corn crop. It pays better to raise one or two acres of corn on land that is extra well fertilized, than to cultivate a larger area and get a low yield. By using stable manure supplemented with the proper grade of commercial fertilizer from 70 to 90 bushels per acre are obtained. In following this plan, one acre gives as much as the average farmer gets from five and much labor and time is saved. When the season comes around for planting the spring crops, the land previously used for the fall crop which had stable manure applied is planted. For Irish potatoes fertilizer of high grade must be used; about half a ton per acre and it pays to do so. Next come beans, melons, cucumbers and all the crops in their own time. All of these are fertilized with a suitable fertilizer. If high grade fertilizers cannot be secured, they are mixed on the farm from the raw material always there. A few sacks of acid phosphate, some muriate and sulphate of potash are always kept available and nitrate of soda should always be on hand. In mixing, the nature of the crop should be considered. For tomatoes, cottonseed meal is not used because it is not readily available for such a short season crop. It is used, however, on corn, cane, cassava and long season crops. Sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda is the material for tomatoes, melons and cucumbers, as nitrogen from an organic source gives an inferior product and poor shippers, if sent to market. For Irish potatoes, the melon family, as well as all fruits, sulphate of potash is used, but for the ranker growing crops, such as corn, the muriate is used. Sugar cane wants sulphate of potash to give the best results. About April 1, manure is used for the sweet potato crop. If it is on new land, this is quite sufficient without the addition of commercial fertilizer. On old land a good sweet potato fertilizer high in potash is used. Manure is used until the middle of July when the fall campaign again begins. By following up this system of fertilizing the soil of this farm has been built up to a high degree of fertility and it responds readily to generous treatment. The nitrogen part of the fertilizer is the only element that will leach out of the soil in time and be lost. Phosphoric acid and potash will stay until the plant roots call for them. By using barnyard manure liberally the soil is put in the very best condition for holding fertilizers and water, without which no success can be had in crop growing. Commercial fertilizers are always

applied broadcast on this farm and are used only on freshly turned up soil and are worked in as soon as possible.

Wm. Holman, St. Matthews, So. Carolina: "Cotton seed meal, dissolved bone and kainit make the best and most complete commercial fertilizers I have ever used. I sell all my cotton seed and put every dollar into cotton seed meal which analyses 7 per cent ammonia; I buy 14 per cent dissolved bone and 12½ per cent kainit and mix my own fertilizer at home on rainy days. My mixture for cotton is: 800 pounds dissolved bone, 800 pounds cotton seed meal and 400 pounds kainit. I use 300 pounds of this mixture per acre with stable manure when I plant and 300 pounds about the middle of June. If the land is not too poor,

you will get a bale of cotton to the acre. Two successive applications of fertilizer are more profitable than one large application.

For corn I use Mr. Williamson's formula: 200 pounds dissolved bone, 200 pounds cotton seed meal and 400 pounds kainit. Put half of this mixture, 400 pounds per acre the last week in May and 400 pounds ten days later and 100 pounds nitrate of soda, when you see the first tassel.

For Oats I use 100 pounds of tankage, 6 per cent ammonia and 7 per cent of phosphoric acid; 200 pounds dissolved bone and 100 pounds kainit. Put this on one acre of land which has been previously planted in corn and cowpeas. Sow 100 pounds of nitrate of soda in March.

(Continued in coming August issue.)

Dry Farming Fake Scheme Has Some Merit But Is Being Overworked

CYRENUS COLE, in Cedar Rapids Republican.

It is announced that the Department of Agriculture in Washington will, in the near future, issue a warning about so-called "dry farming" in the semi-arid mountain regions of the West. This thing of "dry farming" has become a fad and a mania and thousands of people are taking it up without an adequate idea of what it means or what it involves. This kind of farming may be possible for the few having expert knowledge and who know how to do it, but for the many novices and enthusiasts it can spell nothing except ruin. These seem to be the conclusions that the government has reached through a series of investigations. Unless the rush is checked it is feared that with the recurrence of what are known as dry years there will be a cry of distress go up throughout the West, compared with which former hegriras have been as nothing.

The writer last summer on his own account made a few incursions into this kind of farming in various sections of the West. It did not require an extensive observation to convince him that the thing has been greatly exaggerated and that the future disappointments of the people who are now engaging in it can not be adequately predicted. It has been made a

success in some places, but only in a few. A Montana farmer, one who has been farming in that state for a third of a century, laughed at the whole thing after he had heard a land boomer exploit its merits. He said the only dry farming that he knew anything about was sowing wheat in the fall and trusting to the Lord to furnish it a rain every now and then, but most of the time He did not, and then there was no wheat, dry farming or no dry farming. In those years he eked out his living in other ways especially out of cattle, but gave the assurance that if he had depended upon the results of dry farming he would long since have been starved to death.

In California and other states they are now engaged in promoting this kind of farming in the wheat valleys of that state, the land having been largely exhausted as far as ability to produce is concerned. They propose to cut up big ranches and sell them out at high prices to small buyers. Take our word for it most of those small holders will be starved to death in that way. Of course where they can get irrigation it may be different, but irrigation can, at best, cover only small areas as compared with the whole area.

A Prospective Health Resort

Going south from Mena, in Polk County, Arkansas, about twenty miles, is a section of country, in which the layers of rock, instead of lying respectably horizontal, prefer to stand on end and at all sorts of angles. While there is more or less limestone, there is much weathered slate, some sandstone, some quartz, and other rocks not easily classified by the layman. Every month or two somebody discovers an

elusive gold mine, or brings in a soap box full of specimens containing manganese, iron, lead, zinc, copper, coal, or nothing in particular. but in many cases the prospector brought all there was instead of a sample. Hatton Gap, or Hatton P. O., is the highest point in this area, and in the days when the earth was younger appears to have been the site of several violent volcanic disturbances. It is a country

of deep valleys and ravines and high steep hills full of small running streams which finally unite and form the fine clear fishing streams for which Polk County is noted. In the valleys are numerous groups of mineral springs, which for the last fifty years have been locally famous for the cure of numerous diseases.

The country, here and there, affords enough good land for a farm, considerable land suitable for fruit culture and much more good for pasturage or for tourists, pleasure-seekers and others to walk, ride, drive or scramble over. This relates more particularly to the country west and southwest of Hatton Gap; east thereof the land is more level and more fertile and when developed, as it ultimately will be, will constitute an ideal peach, apple, berry and truck country.

Hatton is the railway station from which most all of the different springs are most readily accessible. At present, it has about fifty inhabitants, a half dozen of whom are engaged in the two small stores. The remainder follow various pursuits, such as general farming, fruit growing, discussing Arkansas politics, hunting red foxes, fishing for bass in Rolling Fork River or waiting for something to turn up. The largest building in the place is the big white schoolhouse. A quarter of a mile away in any direction is the quiet of a Sunday morning when even the birds sing in subdued notes, but when a fox hunt is on, and the deep baying of the hounds reverberates from the hills, the suburbs are lively enough. Hatton is waiting for an angel with a big wad, or an aggregation of them, to come there and brush the cobwebs out of this hermit's kingdom and develop a splendid natural health resort. The natural beauty of the locality need not be interfered with, but suitable arrangements should be made to accommodate those who come there to benefit by the use of the waters or to take an outing of a week or a month. For this purpose there is available a fine town site and a good location for a hotel.

To the southwest of the railway station are two or three ranges of hills, locally called mountains, which apparently run southwest and northeast, and are distant two or three miles. Between them are deep valleys and in these are found numerous medicinal springs.

Immediately surrounding Hatton Gap, within the distance of one-half mile, are a dozen or more large springs and groups of springs, no two of them being alike in their composition. Some of them are entirely chalybeate, some sulphur, some lithia, others magnesia or alum. Residents and visitors alike tell wonderful tales of the curative properties of these springs. Owing to the present lack of accommodations at the railway station, the health-seekers go to Bogg Springs, about five miles southwest and about 300 feet higher than Hatton Gap, using the daily stage which meets all trains.

Nearly all the numerous springs and places that can be developed into pleasant resorts are on the road between the railway station and Bogg Springs. The first of these, after leaving the group of springs at the railway station, are the Wilson Springs, situated on a mountain side, and flowing into a clear mountain stream,

which is bridged at this point. They are apparently Black Sulphur Springs, some six or eight in number. The stream below is at present deep enough for boating. A small dam thrown across it would make a fine body of navigable water which could be stocked with fishes. The adjacent scenery is very attractive in every way. These springs are distant two miles from the railway and at present have no accommodations for visitors.

A mile further are the Jacobs Springs—a nest of some twenty or thirty springs containing lithia, black and white sulphur and probably iron, alum, etc. No two of these springs taste or act alike. They are noted throughout Southwestern Arkansas for their curative powers in chronic diseases of all sorts. The present accommodations are limited to the Jacobs Farm House, but are very scant.

On a short branch road a mile or so from Hatton Gap are the Towery Springs, another group of springs, especially recommended by the residents for uric acid troubles and certain chronic diseases.

At the end of the road, five miles southwest of Hatton Gap, are the Bogg Springs. They are situated in a deep narrow valley, which in general appearance looks very much like the famous Hot Springs Valley. A half dozen fine large lithia springs in a small park, and fifty others within half a mile's distance, constitute the principal attractions. These springs appear to contain lithia and sulphur combinations, and most remarkable and effective cures are claimed for them by a large number of visitors. In the park is a small stream flowing southwesterly, croquette grounds, a hot and cold bath house, an assembly room and dancing floor, etc. Three small hotels at present furnish accommodations to the two or three hundred people who come there every year.

The waters of these springs are reported as especially good for rheumatism, dropsy, neuralgia, chronic stomach troubles, diseases peculiar to women, kidney and bladder troubles, etc., etc.

All these springs and small creeks make up the headwaters of the Rolling Fork River, which, distant four miles from Hatton Gap, is a fine, broad, clear stream, with pools from a half mile to a mile long, separated from each other by short stretches of shallow water running over gravel bars. Fishing for black bass, perch, Jack salmon, crappie, channel cat and other game fishes in this stream and in the Cossatot and Mountain Fork Rivers, is reported as exceptionally good.

There is much that is attractive in this mountain region, and whoever undertakes the development of this resort will find the various points of interest easily made accessible. The townsites needs a small comfortable hotel, convenient to the several groups of medicinal springs at that point, it needs a small park, a lake for boating which can be easily made, the improvement of some of the roads, and whatever else goes with a popular health and pleasure resort. It will be an all-the-year round health resort when developed and those interested in developments of this kind will find the place well worthy of a visit.

Industrial Notes

OSKALOOSA, MO.—Premier Fire Clay Products Co. has been incorporated for \$150,000 and has begun the construction of a large brick plant.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS.—The Santa Fe Coal Co. have opened a new coal shaft near Dunkirk. The Joplin & Pittsburg Electric Ry. has purchased the Girard Coal Belt System for \$150,000, covering 20 miles of track. The City Council has contracted for 42 blocks of vitrified brick street paving, at an average price of \$1.32 per square yard. Chapman Coal Co. will sink a new shaft near Croweburg. Joplin and Pittsburg Electric Ry. has let contract for three miles of track from Fleming to Cherokee. Chapman Coal Co. have purchased 160 acres of land at Croweburg and will soon sink several shafts on it. The Hull-Dillon Packing Co. have decided to add a third story to their warehouse.

FRONTENAC, KANSAS.—There were completed in this city during the past year, 1908, thirty blocks of sidewalk and there are under construction additional blocks. A four room schoolhouse has been completed. The Cherokee and Pittsburg Coal Mining Co. are sinking a new shaft near town. Incorporated \$50,000, the Patton Coal & Mercantile Co.

JOPLIN, MO.—Incorporated \$40,000, The Michel-Cook Engineering Co., The Lizzie D. Mining Co., will build a 200-ton smelter. Construction of an amusement park to cost \$150,000 began March 1. Wells & Cary are sinking a mining shaft on the Gray land west of town. A 350-ton concentrating ore mill is to be built on the Luke and Ash land. Mess. E. E. Sapp, C. J. Smith, and others are forming a new trust company, capital \$400,000. The Colonial Canning Company are building a cannery to cost \$15,000. The Commercial Club has formed a realty company, capital \$25,000.}

NEOSHO, MO.—U. S. Government is enlarging the Fish Hatchery. The improvements will cost \$25,000. The Newton County Ore output for 1908 amounted to 40,874,861 pounds of zinc, valued at \$507,382 and 5,409,578 pounds of lead valued at \$145,603, total value \$652,994. Several new zinc shafts are being sunk 7 miles north of here.

ANDERSON, MO.—The total annual assessment of McDonald County for 1908 is \$2,514,338, showing an increase of \$500,000 over the preceding year.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.—Fred E. Doane has contracted to build a modern steam laundry. Building and machinery will cost \$10,000.

GRAVETTE, ARK.—Canning factory, capital \$15,000, being organized, capacity 6000 cans

per day. Rodgers Revolving Evaporator Co., \$50,000, capacity 400 bushels of apples or peaches per day. A. Veach Publishing Co., \$100,000, agricultural magazine and other publications.

DECATUR, ARK.—Contract let for school house, \$6,000.

GENTRY, ARK.—Mess. Green & Hyde, of Mitchell, So. Dakota, will erect a cannery to cost \$6,000.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—A two-story, eight-room school building under construction. Oil well brought in at Blue Springs, Okla., 9 miles southeast of Tahlequah.

WESTVILLE, OKLA.—The County Seat election dispute between Stilwell and Westville was decided in favor of Westville. An election to vote on an issue of bonds for the construction of a waterworks plant has been called. K. G. Comfort will build a large business block during the coming summer.

SALLISAW, OKLA.—The County Commissioners have authorized the construction of four county bridges to cost \$7,879. Charter applied for Farmers State Bank. The municipal waterworks plant costing \$60,000 has been completed.

PANAMA, OKLA.—New bank building in course of construction.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Western Grain Company have installed an alfalfa plant in their mill. The Sans-Bois Coal Company is erecting at McCurtain, Okla., coking ovens and a washing plant to cost \$60,000. T. E. Morgan and T. W. Paden have built a new laundry and installed two car loads of new machinery. Fort Smith Biscuit Company will build a new factory. Buildings and machinery to cost \$17,000. Incorporated \$11,000, the Arkansas Silent Salesman Co. Incorporated \$30,000, Mehlberger Iron Company, Organized, Ballentine Milling Co. Self-raising flour. Ordinance to annex adjacent territory to enlarge city. First National Bank Building cost \$300,000 under construction. Elks' Club House cost \$60,000 under construction. Eads Bros. Furniture Co. Chair Factory, cost of buildings and machinery \$20,000. Incorporated \$10,000, Huntington Ice and Cold Storage Co. Organized, Atlas Engineering Co. Willis-Brookover Furniture Co. open up for business. City building permits for February, 1908, \$200,000.

HOWE, OKLA.—Incorporated, Lincoln-Kleeman Coal Co., \$10,000.

POTEAU, OKLA.—In course of organization a cotton cloth mill company, proposed capital \$100,000. New ice plant \$15,000.

MENA, ARK.—Incorporated: Caddo Gap Mining & Smelting Co. Fuller Prospecting & Mining Company. Polk County tax valuations for 1908, \$3,764,606.

WICKES, ARK.—Hunt Bros. Fruit Company improving their 780 acre fruit farm, preparing to plant 100 acres each in peaches and strawberries.

DEQUEEN, ARK.—Sevier County tax valuations for 1908 amount to \$3,289,794. DeQueen Improvement Board let Waterworks Contract, same to cost \$24,195.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—City contract let for new high school building \$128,000, for new jail and fire station, \$7,000. Incorporated \$10,000 Twin City Transfer Co.; \$24,000 Texarkana Transportation Co. \$25,000 Texarkana Seed & Implement Co. \$10,000 Hunter Transportation Co. Street Improvements, \$3,500.

MOORINGSPOUT, LA.—Branch Bank of Continental Bank & Trust Co., of Shreveport, Louisiana.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—Shreveport & N. E. Ry. has completed 20 miles of grade. Town of Vivian supplied with gas from a pipe line just finished.

RAVANNA, ARK.—New cotton gin built.

MANSFIELD, LA.—Incorporated \$50,000 Model Merc. Co., \$15,000 Sample Mercantile Co. Bank of DeSoto and First National Bank Consolidated as Bank of Commerce, \$60,000.

MANY, LA.—Fort Jessup Oil Co. has contracted for boring a 3000 foot well. Incorporated \$12,000, Hardee & Gaddis Merc. Co.

LEESVILLE, LA.—Incorporated \$30,000 H. Powell Lumber Co.

DE QUINCEY, LA.—New school house, \$10,000.

LAKE CHARLES LA.—Wells, Fargo Express Co. new barn \$5,000; U. S. Post Office, \$104,000; Union Sulphur Co., building a 4 mile canal to Houston River. Sabine Canal Co. extending their canals 12 miles to irrigate 5000 additional acres. Morse Oil Co. just completed Well No. 21; flows 300 barrels per day. Waters-Pierce Oil Co. erect brick warehouse to cost \$15,000. The large sawmills at Elizabeth and at Pawnee have resumed operations. Incorporated: \$20,000, Reliable Furniture Co.; Texas Co. building pier 532 feet into lake and erecting two oil tanks 12,000 gallons capacity each. First Baptist Church, new building \$25,000.

ORANGE, TEX.—Orange County Rice Crop for 1908 was grown on 10,327 acres, yielded 84,151 bags of 162 pounds and was sold at an average price of \$3.50 per bag, yielding a revenue of more than \$250,000. Organized: The J. R. O'Hara Fruit & Commission Co. The Brown Sheller Demonstration farm has just shipped 12,000 pounds of the best grade of cigar tobacco.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—Oil Investors Journal estimates Gulf Coast oil production daily average for December, 1908, at 42,204 barrels.

The Presbyterian church is considering construction of a new building to cost \$20,000. Application filed to organize Commercial National Bank of Beaumont, capital \$150,000. City contract let for 2000 feet of sidewalks. Total building permits granted, 1908, \$360,000. Organized: \$50,000 Texas Dredging Company. Oil Producers Marketing Co. increases capital stock from \$5,000 to \$15,000; Beaumont & Great Northern Ry. and 150,000 acres timber land, sold to R. C. Duff for \$5,000,000. Incorporated: Ries-Minor Co. Dry Goods Co., \$15,000. Sabine Tram Co. extend the line from Blewett to Merryville. Incorporated: Beaumont Realty & Building Co., \$10,000; Woman's Reading Club House, \$1,500; W. H. Penman, Boiler and Tank Mfg. plant; Cox & Carroll Shingle Mill, capacity 100,000 per day; U. S. Government appropriations for river and harbor work: Sabine Pass \$200,000; Galveston Harbor and Channel and Bolivar Channel \$500,000. Beaumont Tax Valuations for 1908, \$35,784,620. Orchard plantings in immediate vicinity of Beaumont, 1000 orange trees, 250 pecan, 800 fig trees. Josey-Miller Co., iron clad warehouse 85x129 feet Sam H. Dixon's Report to the legislature states that there are in Texas 284 nurseries, 1,003,195 orange trees, 7,073,250 peach trees and 2,873,400 apple trees.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Organized Merchants State Bank, \$25,000, to succeed Park Bank; Mr. Jno. W. Gates will erect commercial college, dormitories and hospital. School to cost \$65,000; hospital \$25,000 and equipment \$5,000 more. J. M. Haller is constructing three story stone building. On Jan. 12th, 13th and 14th, there were in port 26 vessels and five due to arrive. U. S. Government has selected land for a new Federal Building to cost \$125,000. The cargo values shipped through Port Arthur during 1908, amounted to \$13,000,000. During the month of February, fifteen ships were loaded and cleared with cargoes of cotton, cotton seed products, oil, lumber, sulphur, timber and grain, all of which went abroad. Organized: a Fruit Importation Company. Franchise granted for an electric railway from Port Arthur to the Docks. Cost \$100,000. The new hotel, "The Plaza," is being rapidly pushed to completion and it is thought will be ready to open June 1, 1909, cost \$150,000. Port Arthur Real Estate Co. will erect a three-story brick building to cost \$45,000; J. C. Reynolds a two-story concrete building \$4,000; E. A. Laughlin two new fifty-foot buildings. Waterworks plant improvements, \$3,500; Seafers and Goldberg, 2-story brick, \$8,000; eight new residences \$2,000 to \$3,000 each. E. H. Smith and W. H. Schroers, new planing mill, \$20,000.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—Incorporated: \$15,000 Hiram J. Allen Lumber Co.

STABLES, LA.—Gulf Lumber Co. Charter amended to increase capital stock to \$3,500,000.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Central Coal & Coke Co. of Kansas City have purchased 19,000 acres of timber land in this parish at the price of \$60 per acre and a total consideration of \$1,125,000.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company's Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Information Bureau

If you are seeking a location for the purpose of opening a farm, planting an orchard, raising commercial truck, growing rice or sugar cane, raising livestock or poultry, or for the purpose of establishing fruit canneries, and evaporators, preserving, pickling or vinegar works, or to build and operate tanneries, flour mills, grist mills, cotton gins, cotton mills, woolen mills, cotton seed oil mills, fertilizer works, or to manufacture pine and hardwood lumber, wagons, agricultural implements, furniture, cooperage, fruit packages, boxes, paper stock, woodenware of every description, to operate a creamery or cheese factory, or to quarry building stone, marble or slate, or to manufacture brick, tile, sewer pipe or clay products of any description, or to mine coal, lead, zinc, iron, or to bore for oil or gas, or to engage in a mercantile business of any kind, or operate foundries, machine shops or iron works, or, if you desire to travel for health, for pleasure or for sport, for all of which there are splendid opportunities on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway, write to

F. E. ROESLER, Immigration Agent, Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The following named parties will be pleased to furnish information concerning local conditions and opportunities in their respective towns and cities:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Amoret, Mo.—Bank of Amoret, R. W. Rowe, cashier.
 Amoret, Mo.—Darby Fruit Farm.
 Amsterdam, Mo.—Commercial Club, Geo. V. Boswell, secretary.
 Anderson, Mo.—Berry Growers' Association, W. Ed. Roark, secretary.
 Anderson, Mo.—Commercial Club, Bert Dunn, secretary.
 Ashdown, Ark.—Little River County Bank, W. C. Martin, cashier.
 Ashdown, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, T. J. Lott, secretary.
 Beaumont, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, T. W. Larkin, secretary.
 Beaumont, Tex.—Citrus Growers' Association, Geo. A. Smith, president.
 Bloomburg, Tex.—Truck Growers' Association, J. B. Simonds, secretary.
 Cove, Ark.—Cove Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, B. J. Spencer, secretary.
 DeQueen, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, A. Johnson, secretary.
 Decatur, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, John Kuebler, secretary.
 Decatur, Ark.—Plank Fruit Company, E. N. Plank, secretary.
 DeRidder, La.—DeRidder State Bank, O. B. Pye, cashier.
 DeRidder, La.—Long-Bell Experimental Farm, T. S. Granberry, manager.
 Drexel, Mo.—Interstate Bank, C. C. Cable, cashier.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Commercial Club, Paul B. Bigger, secretary.
 Gentry, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, O. W. Patterson, secretary.
 Goodman, Mo.—Fruit Association.
 Grannis, Ark.—Horticultural Association, J. A. Burdette, secretary.
 Grannis, Ark.—First Bank of Grannis, Jno. P. Logan, cashier.
 Gravette, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, O. J. Halliday, secretary.</p> | <p>Gravette, Ark.—Commercial Club, Herb. Lewis, secretary.
 Heavener, Okla.—Commercial Club, C. W. Stewart, secretary.
 Howe, I. T.—Commercial Club, H. W. Moreland, secretary.
 Joplin, Mo.—Commercial Club, Clay Gregory, secretary.
 Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade, E. B. Lane, secretary.
 Leesville, La.—Commercial Club, Geo. H. Schweitzer, secretary.
 Leesville, La.—Farmers' Union, R. H. Bonham, secretary.
 Mansfield, La.—Bank of Commerce, Ben Johnson, cashier.
 Mansfield, La.—Mansfield Truck Growers' Association.
 Many, La.—Sabine Valley Bank, Frank Hunter, cashier.
 Mena, Ark.—Commercial Club.
 Mena, Ark.—Polk County Horticultural Society, M. S. Schermerhorn, secretary.
 Mena, Ark.—Mountain City Canners, C. F. Shuey, manager.
 Neosho, Mo.—Commercial Club, Lee D. Bell, secretary.
 Neosho, Mo.—Fruit Growers' Association, J. H. Christian, secretary.
 Neosho, Mo.—Southwest Fruit Growers' Association, Geo. Hatzfeld, secretary.
 Noel, Mo.—Berry Growers' Association, C. C. Taylor, secretary.
 Orangeville, La.—Wm. Reagan.
 Pittsburg, Kas.—National Bank of Pittsburg, A. H. Lanyon, cashier.
 Pittsburg, Kas.—Commercial Club, Clyde Moore, secretary.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Citizens' League, Jan van Tyen, secretary.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—First National Bank, Geo. M. Craig, president.
 Richards, Mo.—Bank of Richards, L. D. Hufaker, cashier.</p> |
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Sallisaw, Okla.—Commercial Club, J. C. Berry, secretary.
 Shreveport, La.—North Louisiana Fruit and Truck Growers' Association.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Ten Thousand Club.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—State Bank, W. T. La-Follette, cashier.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, H. W. Hubbard, secretary.
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Oscar Kihlberg.
 Stilwell, Okla.—Fruit Growers' Association, Lowry Davis, Secretary.

Stilwell, Okla.—Bank of Stilwell.
 Shreveport, La.—Progressive League, S. J. Zeigler, secretary.
 Spiro, Okla.—Commercial Club.
 Texarkana, Tex.—Texarkana Trust Co., H. A. Mann, secretary.
 Texarkana, Tex.—Truck Growers' Association, V. E. Buron, Secretary.
 Waldron, Ark.—First National Bank, M. C. Malone, secretary.
 Westville, Okla.—People's Bank, K. G. Com-fort, cashier.

LAND AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS ALONG THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company has no lands to sell and is not financially interested in any way in the sale of lands along its line. The following named land and real estate agents are not agents of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and handle lands entirely on their own responsibility, but are recommended to the Company as reputable men engaged in the real estate business in the various cities and towns along the line.

Drexel, Mo.—C. E. Faulkner & Co., Prairie Farm Lands.
 Amoret, Mo.—C. H. Hutchins, Prairie Farm Lands, Coal Lands.
 Hume, Mo.—Wayts & Beddle, Prairie Farm Lands.
 Oskaloosa, Mo.—C. S. Walker, Coal and Industrial Clay Lands.
 Joplin, Mo.—Marion Staples, Farm and Lead and Zinc Lands.
 Neosho, Mo.—J. M. Z. Withrow, Farm and Fruit Lands.
 Goodman, Mo.—J. O. Pogue, Fruit and Farm Lands.
 Anderson, Mo.—W. J. Chambliss, Fruit and Farm Lands.
 Elk Springs, Mo.—Jno. W. Miller, Fruit and Farm Lands.
 Noel, Mo.—H. C. Alexander, Fruit and Farm Lands.
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—C. F. Church, Fruit and Farm Lands.
 Gravette, Ark.—J. T. Oswalt, Fruit and Farm Lands.
 Decatur, Ark.—J. M. Collins, J. S. Hunsaker, Fruit and Farm Lands.
 Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Lale, Fruit and Farm Lands.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Dunlap & Son, Perry Realty Co., Fruit and Farm Lands.
 Westville, Okla.—Von Hartmann Realty Co., Farm Lands, Timber Lands.
 Stilwell, Okla.—Stilwell Land Co., Corn, Cotton and Fruit Lands.
 Sallisaw, Okla.—J. C. Berry, Cotton, Corn and Fruit Lands.
 Poteau, Okla.—Beard & McClure, Corn, Cotton and Fruit Lands.
 Heavener, Okla.—Stewart & Fowler, Corn, Cotton, Timber Lands.
 Mena, Ark.—Dennis, Kelley & Stratton, General Farm and Fruit Lands.
 Hatfield, Ark.—Geo. J. Arnold.
 Cove, Ark.—T. P. Fulton, Fruit, Truck and Farm Lands.
 Vandervoort, Ark.—Shafer & Hammond, Janssen Realty Co., Farm Lands.
 Waldron, Ark.—Hubert J. Hall, McNamee Realty Co., General Farm Lands, Timber.
 Gillham, Ark.—Gillham Real Estate Co.
 DeQueen, Ark.—H. C. Towson, Cotton, Corn, Fruit and Truck Lands.

Lockesburg, Ark.—G. A. Nall.
 Horatio, Ark.—J. W. Everett.
 Hatton, Ark.—J. G. Johns, Farm and Fruit Lands, Timber Lands.
 Granniss, Ark.—E. H. Poe.
 Winthrop, Ark.—Sessions Land Co., Farm, Fruit and Truck Lands, Timber.
 Ashdown, Ark.—Perkins-Dulaney Land Co., Farm and Timber Lands.
 Southwestern Land & Immigration Co., Farm and Timber Lands.
 Texarkana, Tex.—Texarkana Trust Co., Farm, Truck and Timber Lands.
 Bloomburg, Tex.—J. M. Jones.
 Shreveport, La.—Wm. Hamilton & Co., Farm, Timber and Oil Lands.
 Mansfield, La.—W. E. Singleton, General Farm Lands.
 Mansfield, La.—J. L. Logan.
 Many, La.—Dan'l Vandegaer, Farm Lands and Cut Over Timber Lands.
 Orangeville, La.—Wm. Reagan.
 Pickering, La.—Granniss Plantation Fruit and Truck Colony, J. D. La Brie, 504 Keith & Perry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., Gen. Agent.
 DeRidder, La.—Frank V. Howard, Cut Over Lands for Farming and Fruit.
 Beaumont, Tex.—Oswald Realty Co., Rice, Cotton and Fruit and Truck Lands.
 Beaumont, Tex.—Guy Junker & Co.
 DeQuincey, La.—J. Lee Herford, General Farming Lands.
 Lake Charles, La.—Ben M. Foster, Orange Land Co., Rice, Farm and Fruit and Truck Lands; North Am. Land & Timber Co., Rice Lands.
 Port Arthur, Texas—Jan Van Tyen, Rice and Truck Lands.

Indian Lands, Oklahoma

Dana H. Kelsey, U. S. Ind. Agt., Muskogee, Okla.

U. S. Homestead Lands

F. L. Mallory, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Camden, Ark.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
TEXARKANA & FORT SMITH RAILWAY CO.
ARKANSAS WESTERN RAILWAY CO.**

J. A. EDSON	.....	President
EDWARD F. COST	.....	Vice-President
R. J. MCCARTY	.....	Vice-President and Auditor
W. COUGHLIN	.....	General Manager
S. G. WARNER	General Passenger and Ticket Agent
E. E. SMYTHE	General Freight Agent
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BEAUMONT, TEX.	J. L. BOYD	General Agent
CHICAGO, ILL.	R. A. MORRIS (T. & Ft. S. R'y)	City Pass. and Tkt. Agt
	Marquette Bldg.	
O. G. PARSLEY	.....	General Agent
DALLAS, TEX.	Slaughter Bldg.	
A. CATUNA	.....	General Agent
FORT SMITH, ARK.	H. N. HALL	General Agent
	C. E. PITCHER	City Pass. and Ticket Agent
HOUSTON, TEX.	Commercial Bank Building.	
E. E. ELMORE	.....	General Agent
JOPLIN, MO.	C. W. NUNN	General Agent
	S. O. LUCAS	Ticket Agent
KANSAS CITY, MO.	9th and Walnut Streets.	
O. O. WILLIAMS	.....	City Pass. and Ticket Agent
L. P. FOX	2nd and Wyandotte Sts	Depot Ticket Agent
LAKE CHARLES, LA.	824 Ryan Street.	
F. E. HASKILL	.....	Commercial Agent
J. L. LONTKOWSKY	.....	City Pass. and Ticket Agent
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	614 Hibernia Bank Bldg.	
J. M. CARRIERE	.....	General Agent
NEW YORK	366 Broadway.	
C. E. CRANE	.....	General Eastern Agent
ST. LOUIS, MO.	Chemical Bldg.	
H. A. GRABER	.....	General Agent
SHREVEPORT, LA.	Caddo Hotel Bldg.	
	G. B. WOOD	General Agent
	A. B. AVERY	Union Station Ticket Agent
	J. W. NORTON	City Pass. and Ticket Agent
TEXARKANA, TEX.	.....	City Pass. & Ticket Agent
S. M. GIBSON (T. & Ft. S. R'y)	.....	Traveling Passenger Agent
H. D. DUTTON	Traveling Passenger Agent
ERNEST DRAKE	Trav. Passenger and Immigration Agt.
F. E. ROESLER	
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Wm. Hamilton & Co.

Real Estate Brokers

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CADDO ABSTRACT BUILDING

521 Marshall St., SHREVEPORT, LA.

FARM, TIMBER, FRUIT, TRUCK, OIL AND GAS LANDS

**We are the only exclusive Dealers in Country Property in Shreveport
and can save you money on your purchases**

When writing to advertisers please mention CURRENT EVENTS.

The BOOM is on at
Goodman,
McDONALD CO.,
Missouri

TH E home of the world famous Missouri apple and the luscious strawberry.

We have a town of 250 population, 185 miles south of Kansas City, and 30 miles south of Joplin, Mo., on the main line of the Kansas City Southern Railway.

Altitude 1368 feet, the highest point on the K. C. S. Ry. between Kansas City and Port Arthur, Texas, which insures a good healthful climate, pleasant summers and mild winters. No malaria. No negroes.

We have about 2,000 acres in bearing apple trees, 100 acres in strawberries, and 20 acres blackberries.

One firm, owning over 2,000 acres surrounding the town, has been appealed to by the citizens to place a portion of their holdings on the market to supply the demand for tracts in this healthful climate, to raise strawberries and other small fruits.

They are placing on the market 300 acres in tracts of 11-4, 5, 10 and 40 acre tracts at prices and terms (3 to 5 years) that will enable the man with a few hundred dollars to purchase a home.

Land suitable for strawberries can be purchased for from \$3.50 per acre upwards.

The healthfulness of the climate and the productiveness of the soil are so well known that we expect 500 new people here within the next year.

We need a Bank, Hardware store, Drug store, Doctor, Canning factory, Evaporating plant and Vinegar plant.

You better come down and see us, or for further information write to

ROBERTS BROS., General Merchants
G. W. WHITED, General Merchant and Real Estate
T. W. ROBERTS, Groceries
H. STITES, Postmaster
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GEO. SHYROCK, Blacksmith
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WALDRON, ARKANSAS

THE county seat of Scott county; in the western part of the State, 50 miles south of Fort Smith, the eastern terminus of the Arkansas Western Railroad.

We have a good live business town of 1,500 population in a rich farming and fruit country.

A good healthy country—altitude 700 to 2,500 feet—malaria is almost unknown.

Our educational advantages are unequalled—a graded school with a four-years high school course, nine months special; four churches—Baptist, M. E. Church So., M. E. Church, and Christian Church.

Fraternal organizations are well and substantially represented.

Our farm land is adapted for raising corn, cotton, timothy, clover, cane, fruits and vegetables. Stock raising is very profitable.

A number of farmers have paid for their farms with two crops; a few with one. In fact we can show you that with one-half the acreage, the same energy, our farmers will net greater income than farm land in Illinois or Iowa.

We have natural advantages that would make a number of industries very profitable, namely:—

A Stave factory, Wagon factory, Furniture factory, Handle factory, Chair factory, Tile and Brick factory, Broom factory.

Capital invested in the following will be profitable: Canning factory, Ice and Cold Storage plant, Water system, Electric Light plant, Steam Laundry and Creamery.

A Tin shop. A Tailor will do well.

Any of the above will receive encouragement from merchants and citizens.

Limited space prevents our telling all; come down and see us, or, if you can't come, write to any of us for further information.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Bankers
BANK OF WALDRON, Bankers
FORRESTER & GOOLSBY, Genl. Mdse.
T. G. BATES MERC. CO., Genl. Mdse.
WALDRON HDW. CO., Hardware
H. J. BLAKENERY, Union Hotel
ED. NIX, Jeweler

JNO. O. MITCHELL, Druggist
G. P. CASER, Gen'l Mdse.
FREE MALONE, Continental Hotel
BEN LERONING, Postmaster
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For further information see opposite page.

LANDS FOR SALE

HOMESTEADERS LOCATED

Good lands for sale on easy
terms. Also town property,
coal and timber lands, \$2.00
to \$25.00 per acre. . . .

FOR INFORMATION ENCLOSE STAMP TO

Hubert J. Hall **WALDRON,**
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ARKANSAS

Farm, Orchard, Timber and Coal
LANDS

We have more natural resources than any State in the Union.
We have a delightful, healthy, mild climate.
We never have a total failure of crops.
We never have asked for outside aid.
We have farms to sell at what one year's rent would cost you
in many States.
We have unlimited range for stock.
We have fine timber lands from \$1.50 to \$8.00 per acre.
We have fine coal lands that are no fake (coal cropping) at
\$6.00 to \$20.00 per acre.
We have bearing orchards at \$30.00 to \$50.00 per acre.
We need some good foreign element to develop the State.
We make a specialty of large tracts of timber and coal land.
No need of guarantee deposit law if you invest in Arkansas
lands. They will make you money while you sleep.
We want you to come and see.
Write us for full particulars.

The McNamee Real Estate & Inv. Co.,
Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

THE most attractive town in Western Louisiana between Shreveport and Port Arthur is

LEESVILLE

The county seat of Vernon Parish—a town of 6,000 population. We have about six blocks of brick and cement business buildings and a \$100,000 Court House in course of erection.

We have electric light plant, water works, ice and cold storage establishment, paid fire department. We have the best of water and a very healthy climate.

We have an excellent public school system. Graduates from our high schools admitted into most of the larger educational institutions.

We have four saw mills—capacity of 400,000 feet of lumber per 10 hour day. We have two planing mills and brass and iron foundry; a gin and grist mill; a handle factory, manufacturing axe handles, etc.; bottling works, stave factory, brick plant.

No place has better facilities for furniture, handle or stave factory, in fact any manufacturing establishment utilizing hardwood.

We want a steam laundry, bakery, canning establishment, creamery.

Our soil, climate and location are especially adapted for fruit and truck raising. We have a home market for more butter, poultry, eggs and garden truck than is raised here at present.

Our mild climate enables us to raise early vegetables, getting the highest prices in the city markets.

We want some truck farmers, and can offer to them good inducements. Mineral underlies a great deal of the land.

For further information address

H. T. BOOKER, Mayor,
or W. K. FERGUSON, Sec'y,
Progressive League.

\$15,362,710.00

was paid last year to the laborers of
PITTSBURG, KANSAS,
and everybody made money.

WHY?

Because a large, intelligent, well paid army of resident American workmen is good for the investor, the manufacturer, the merchant and the home builder.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS, has this army and is undoubtedly the best city in the state. It enjoys every modern utility, among which are prominent its religious and educational institutions, including **THE STATE MANUAL TRAINING NORMAL SCHOOL** just moving into its new \$200,000 building.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS, is the center of a vast field of 266,700 acres of the finest bituminous **COAL**, where are employed **15,000** laborers.

COAL AT A DOLLAR A TON is offered as an inducement to manufacturers.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS, is surrounded by thousands of acres of the **FINEST SHALE** for the manufacture of brick, tile and other clay products. Last year's shipments from this industry were **4,507 CARS**, and we have a demand sufficient to double this.

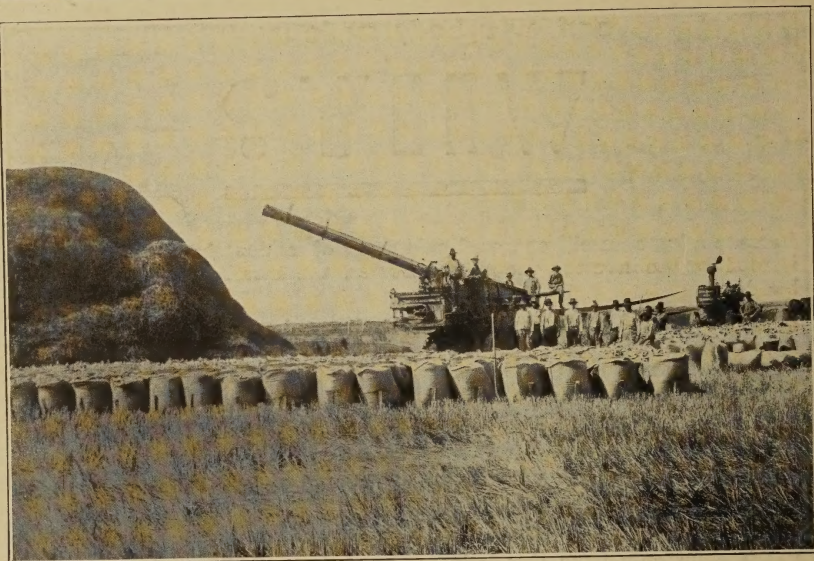
REMEMBER

PITTSBURG, KANSAS, has a population of **18,000** people. An assessed valuation of \$11,534,659.00. A general bonded debt less than any city of like size in the Southwest. Seven miles of paved streets, and three miles ordered paved. Four railroads, including the Kansas City Southern with its **\$1,000,000.00** shops and terminals. Finest electric railway and electric interurban railway connecting the cities within a radius of forty miles and bringing **45,000** rural residents to our city. Electric light and power plants. Four banks that never suspended payments. Natural gas for fuel and light. A \$75,000 Government building, \$80,000 Y. M. C. A. building. Public Library. Finest sewer system. Best water system. Parks. Theaters. Good people and lots of fine **FACTORY SITES** and big inducements to invest.

WRITE TO
THE COMMERCIAL CLUB,
PITTSBURG, KANSAS.

BUY OR RENT

A RICE FARM



8,000 Acres of the Richest Rice Lands in Texas.

These rice farms are situated in Jefferson County, Texas, at and between the town of Nederland and the city of Fort Arthur, Texas, convenient to warehouses and rice mills, and are supplied with water by the most complete pumping plant in Texas. These lands have yielded rice crops ranging from twelve to twenty barrels per acre, which were sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barrel.

The annual rental is two barrels of rough rice for the use of the land and two barrels of rough rice for the delivery of water.

The PORT ARTHUR LAND COMPANY sells and rents good rice land. Price of land \$25 to \$40 an acre, according to location, on terms agreeable to purchaser.

PORT ARTHUR RICE AND IRRIGATION COMPANY furnishes water at two sacks an acre to be paid at the end of the season.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

PORT ARTHUR RICE AND IRRIGATION COMPANY
PORT ARTHUR LAND COMPANY

JAN VAN TYEN, General Manager

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS